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HOW MR. CHAMBERLAIN TRIPPED UP MR. FORSTER.

The papers this morning are full of controversy as to the authenticity of various reminiscences and histories. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Reid contend together in the *Nineteenth Century* over the grave of Mr. Forster; while the German Chancellor proclaims his intention to prosecute the publishers of the Diary of the Emperor Frederick. There is a curious parallel between the two controversies. Our Unionist friends will sneer, but what they call the surrender of Kilmainham, which heralded the adoption of Home Rule, was as important for the building up of the British Empire on its central principle—namely, government by consent, as the negotiations with the German Sovereigns and the victories over the French were for securing the establishment of the German Empire. It often requires a clearer insight and a sounder political instinct to discern how to make friends of an enemy than to plan campaigns against him and to organize his defeat. Suppose, for example, that the South Germans had been handled as stupidly as we have handled the Irish, the German Empire would have been an impossibility. If they had not been allowed a very wide measure of Home Rule after 1866, they would never have been willing to found the Empire in 1871. One great secret of statesmanship is to discern what enemies can be converted into friends, and to go almost any length to effect that transformation, if only in order to be more capable of crushing those enemies who are really irreconcilable.

We do not propose, however, to enter upon these things to-day. We have other business on hand. Mr. Gladstone spoke of Mr. Forster's resignation as "an unsolved riddle." Mr. Reid's article in the *Nineteenth Century* not only supplies the key to that riddle, but incidentally lets in a flood of light upon the tactics by which Mr. Forster was upset. At midnight on the 30th of July Mr. Parnell it will be remembered made a damaging attack upon Mr. Chamberlain. He stated that "after Mr. Chamberlain became a Minister my principal "recollection of him is that he was always most anxious "to betray to us the secrets and counsels of his colleagues "in the Cabinet, and to endeavour, while sitting beside "those colleagues, and while in consultation with them, to "undermine their counsels and their plans in our favour." Mr. Parnell holds the evidence of this in reserve, but unless we are much mistaken, Mr. Reid's article enables us to see one notable instance in which, "while sitting beside his colleague," Mr. Forster, Mr. Chamberlain did not scruple to "undermine his counsels and his plans." Mr. Reid publishes a letter from Mr. Forster, dated April 23, 1882, "addressed to one of his colleagues in the Cabinet," whom he does not name, but who was almost certainly either Mr. Chamberlain or some one who was in Mr. Chamberlain's confidence, which affords us a clue to the strategy which Mr. Chamberlain followed when he used the Kilmainham negotiations in order to upset Mr. Forster. The letter is as follows:—

> As regards condition of release of Parnell and Co., what we want is not their promise to try to prevent outrages, but an assurance by which they will be bound in honour before the public—that is, an undertaking that they will not themselves renew an agitation to replace the law of the land by their law, or to prevent men from the fulfilment of their contracts, or in any way, by boycotting or otherwise, to intimidate them from the full enjoyment of their rights. If we were to release them without getting the country quiet, or a fresh Act, or such assurance, I believe we should make matters worse in Ireland, and be probably turned out ourselves by an indignant House and country as would be our desert.

Mr. Chamberlain, therefore, before he gave Mr. O'Shea his final instructions, knew perfectly well that Mr. Forster would go out if Mr. Parnell were released without giving a *public* declaration against outrages. A *private* declaration, however, would satisfy Mr. Chamberlain, and, as Mr. Chamberlain had good reason to believe, it would satisfy Mr. Gladstone. If therefore Mr. Parnell could be got to give a private promise, and to refuse to make a public declaration, Mr. Chamberlain would have Mr. Forster on the hip. As a matter of fact, as Mr. Reid remarks:—

> If Mr. Parnell had actually seen Mr. Forster's confidential letter of the 23rd of April to his colleagues in the Cabinet, and had then deliberately determined that he would not pen such an assurance as the Chief Secretary demanded, but would give him the very thing which it was certain he would reject, he would have used precisely the language which he did.

Are we not therefore justified in suspecting, taking into account Mr. Parnell's own declaration as to Mr. Chamberlain's perfidy to his colleagues, that the substance of Mr. Parnell's communication was suggested by Mr. O'Shea in order that Mr. Chamberlain might secure Mr. Forster's overthrow?

It is an open secret that Mr. Chamberlain was determined to trip Mr. Forster up. Mr. Forster's letter, now published for the first time, showed Mr. Chamberlain how with Mr. Parnell's assistance the thing could be done, and the thing was done. If Mr. Chamberlain was not aware of the contents of Mr. Forster's letter quoted above he can deny it. We assert without any fear of contradiction that he was well aware of them, and acted accordingly. Poor, honest Mr. Forster showed his hand, and the astute Mr. Chamberlain seized his chance. The riddle is solved indeed. But what about Mr. Chamberlain?

GENERAL IGNATIEFF'S REMINISCENCES OF LORD SALISBURY.

By our Own Commissioner.

At the Constantinople Conference of 1876-7, when General Ignatieff made friends with Lord Salisbury, is the incident in his career to which he most constantly refers. He speaks of his association with Lord Salisbury with genuine pride—by no means without cause; for Lord Salisbury went out to Constantinople primed with every kind of suspicion of General Ignatieff. But no sooner did he reach Constantinople, and see Ignatieff as he actually was, than he threw his suspicions to the winds, and entered into the most cordial relations with the man against whom he had come prepared to work with all his power.

According to General Ignatieff, the change was brought about very simply, and in the most natural way. He met Lord Salisbury at dinner soon after his arrival, and in the course of conversation the English Plenipotentiary remarked to his Russian *vis-à-vis*, "I am told that you are a terrible man, and that you have so many spies and agents all over the East." Ignatieff replied: "It is quite true that I have many helpers. But who are they? I wish you would go into the provinces and see for yourself about my agents. Paid agents I have not; not one rouble do I need to pay for help. But you will find that every one who fights for his country, who fights for his faith, who struggles for freedom, in all these lands is my friend, is my agent, is my helper. I have thousands of these—yes, twenty thousands—and they are my strength. But you are the support of the savagery and tyranny of the Turks." Lord Salisbury did not relish the remark; but the truth of it seems to have gone home. When they met again, General Ignatieff found him still suspicious and antagonistic. "But," said he, "Lord Salisbury is a labouring man, and I am a labouring man. When I saw that he was in earnest to know the truth, I put all my papers at his disposal, and gave him all the help I could in every way. 'Do not believe anything I tell you,' I said to him, 'until you have verified it for yourself, and then you will see if I tell you the truth.'" Lord Salisbury accepted the challenge, and was satisfied with the result. General Ignatieff had given him a Memorandum upon the Turkish Constitution. Lord Salisbury read it, and told him that he was satisfied as to his correctness, and that the Turks had really been lying.

Hence he was not indisposed to meet General Ignatieff loyally when the latter said to him in his simple direct fashion, "Now you must make up your mind whether you are a good Christian or a good Turk. If you are decided to be a good Christian, and to support the amelioration of the lot of the Christians, then I will make your programme as my own, and support you loyally throughout; but if you are for Turkish tyranny, then I will take the Russian programme, and press it with all my force. That will certainly make it much worse for the Turks." "Now," said General Ignatieff to me, "Lord Salisbury was a good Christian; so was Lady Salisbury. That was where I met them. I knew very well both his qualities and his defects. He is impulsive and vehement. I made play to have these qualities on my side rather than to have them against me, and I succeeded. But I did so only by doing exactly as I said—by supporting him faithfully and loyally. I did not mix him," said he, using a curious phrase—"indeed I did not. I spoke the truth and acted straightly. If you look in the Protocols of the Con-

ference you see that I always supported him. No one could be more moderate more pacific, than I. It was Sir Henry Elliot and Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Bismarck who made that Conference to fail, not either Lord Salisbury or myself."

One of General Ignatieff's reminiscences had naturally a very deep interest for me. "Lord Salisbury," said General Ignatieff, "came to me one day saying that Sir Henry Elliot had point-blank denied my statements that the Turks sold Christian slaves in the bazaar of Constantinople. I replied at once to him and to Lady Salisbury, who was present, 'I will prove that I spoke true. Give me your money, and I will send to the bazaar with any one whom you please to appoint, and there I will buy for Lady Salisbury a Christian girl, a Christian child, a Christian slave.' Thus challenged, Lord Salisbury did not flinch. The money was produced, and I sent off a man with their man to the bazaar. In a short time they came back with the news that with the money they could buy a Christian girl of sixteen, who was held by her owner at the disposal of Lady Salisbury. It was quite true; but of course the girl was not bought. All that was necessary was to prove the fact. Lord Salisbury was very indignant."

I could not help regretting that the purchase was not completed. The presence of a comely Christian girl of sixteen in Arlington-street or Hatfield, as a brand plucked from the burning, would have been a useful object-lesson for London society. But she was left to her doom, and probably was bought up by some of the pashas whom Lord Beaconsfield was supporting against his own plenipotentiary.

When the Conference was proceeding, a vigorous attempt was made to confine the area which was to be endowed with autonomous institutions to the north of the Balkans. General Ignatieff went at once to Lord Salisbury and said to him, "What will they say in England, where the Conference originated, in response to Mr. Gladstone's agitation against atrocities committed south of the Balkans, if the Conference only protects the Bulgarians north of the Balkans, who have not suffered, and leaves unprotected those on whom the atrocities were committed?" Lord Salisbury at once admitted the justice of this objection, and he insisted at the Conference on the extension of the autonomous institutions to all the territory inhabited by the Bulgarians. This is what is called "the Big Bulgaria of San Stefano," which was in reality nothing but the precise and more scientific definition of the area which had already been marked out as Bulgarian by Lord Salisbury at the Conference Lord Salisbury is the joint author with General Ignatieff of the Great Bulgaria, to destroy which, a year later, Lord Salisbury nearly plunged England into a Russian war.

The friendship between General Ignatieff and Lord Salisbury continued unbroken until the Conference dispersed. Neither did it appear to have undergone any strain when General Ignatieff visited England a month or two later in order to secure the adhesion of the Powers to the Protocol which was intended to prevent the outbreak of war. Why Lord Salisbury subsequently turned against General Ignatieff is one of those mysteries which will be solved when we discover how it was that he came to regard Lord Beaconsfield with reverence instead of the loathing with which that Semitic hero at one time inspired him. Many explanations are current in St. Petersburg; but that most generally received is that Count Schouvaloff, who was then the intimate friend of Lord and Lady Derby, did not hesitate to play his colleague a trick in order to play into the hands of his friend in the English Cabinet. The antagonism between Lord Derby and Lord Salisbury, who were both playing for the reversion to the Conservative leadership, was very sharp, and it was intensified by a still stronger current of opposing sentiment on the part of their respective wives. Count Schouvaloff, who had allied himself with Lord and Lady Derby, drinking wine with the one and talking evangelical religion with the other, had always been hostile to General Ignatieff. He was not a little dismayed at the alliance struck up between Lord Salisbury and the Russian Ambassador, which, if it had been successful, would have practically secured the reversion of the Conservative leadership to Lord Salisbury, and have established Count Ignatieff as heir-presumptive to Prince Gortschakoff. So it is asserted that by every insidious method of sap and mine he set to work to damage his rival's prestige, finding ready helpers in his allies at the English Foreign Office. Whether or not it be true, as I was told, that Count Schouvaloff hinted to Lady Derby that Lord Salisbury had been boxed by General Ignatieff, and whether or not Lord Derby and the opponents of an energetic policy against the Porte eagerly availed themselves of the story in order to hold Lord Salisbury up to ridicule, I cannot say. All that is known is that the story was told. Lord Salisbury was laughed at and described as the gullible dupe of an accomplished deceiver, and with characteristic impulsiveness he tried to rehabilitate his reputation by opposing General Ignatieff as vehemently as he formerly supported him. The phenomenon is by no means unusual.

When General Ignatieff came to London he was received in a friendly fashion by Lord Salisbury, and he had an opportunity of meeting both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield. For the former he conceived, not unnaturally, an immense regard; and a beautiful plate of Mr. Millais's portrait is the only portrait of a non-Russian which hangs on the walls of General Ignatieff's study. It is significant of the Gladstone cult in Russia that Mr. Katkoff gave similar distinction to the same portrait in the office of the *Moscow Gazette*. German visitors sometimes resent the unique position occupied by Mr. Gladstone's portrait; but to their expostulations General Ignatieff replies by declaring his respect for Mr. Gladstone as a true Christian and an enlightened statesman. Of Lord Beaconsfield, as is but natural, he speaks with less enthusiasm. The only thing which impressed him about the then Prime Minister was his hankering after Turkish islands. He talked even then, more than twelve months before the Anglo-Turkish Convention was signed, about occupying Cyprus; and in conversation he suggested to General Ignatieff the possibility of an understanding with Russia on the subject of the Bosphorus, provided that England was in occupation of Mitylene. General Ignatieff did not encourage the idea: Mitylene, he said, was too near; it was only two hours' steam from the mouth of the Dardanelles. Lord Beaconsfield did not press the discussion. The negotiation for the Protocol failed, the Turks began to attack Montenegro, and the war began.

When it was drawing to a close, General Ignatieff was sent for by the Emperor. "What do you propose now?" said his Majesty. "I propose," said General Ignatieff, "as soon as the Russian armies are within sight of Constantinople, to summon the Conference which dispersed in January, and take up the work exactly where it was left off. To the Powers I would say, 'You failed at the beginning of the year because there was no force with which to beat down the Turkish resistance. Now Russia has done your work. The Turkish resistance is crushed, and 100,000 Russian soldiers are within call to execute your will.' What a splendid position we should have had! Europe would have undertaken the responsibility, but Russia would visibly and manifestly have been her *mandataire*, and Russia would have enforced whatever the Conference decided. With 100,000 Russian soldiers south of the Balkans, there would be no unnecessary delays, and a European sanction would be at once given to the work achieved by the sacrifices of Russia." "It is perfect," said the Emperor, and for a time General Ignatieff quite understood it would be adopted.

Unfortunately, however, for Europe, for Russia, and for the East, the senile jealousies of Prince Gortschakoff once more intervened to baulk the execution of this excellent scheme. Prince Gortschakoff wished to sign the treaty which concluded the war. If the original Conference met, he would not be the Russian Plenipotentiary, and the signature would not be his, but Ignatieff's. "Some men," said Ignatieff once, in describing his own methods, "have only one object, and one road thither. I have one object, but to it I have many roads. If one is blocked, I take another. To me, object is everything; means are nothing." He therefore promptly devised a plan for enabling his original proposal to be carried out, with the addition of Prince Gortschakoff's signature. "Let the Conference be summoned at Constantinople, just as if nothing had happened since last it assembled, and then let it at once adjourn to Odessa, on the ground that in Constantinople, situated between the opposing armies, it could not deliberate in security. Then, when the adjourned meeting was held in Odessa, Prince Gortschakoff could take the position of Russian Plenipotentiary."

It was of no avail. The hot-heads who were against consulting Europe insisted upon the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey. General Ignatieff was ordered to draw up a draft of the proposed instrument. He sat down, and in twenty-four hours in his study in St. Petersburg he had written out the Treaty of San Stefano from first clause to last clause. He took it down to the Foreign Office and read it over to the Ministers. They marvelled at his despatch, but unanimously approved of his proposals. "Hélas, le pauvre Turque!" said M. Onou; but his sympathies were Platonic, nor were they shared by the heads of the Foreign Office. As General Ignatieff had drawn up the treaty, so it was agreed the treaty should be.

General Ignatieff went to San Stefano with the treaty in his pocket, and in due time the signatures of the Turkish Commissioners were appended to the document, and Russia stumbled blindly onwards to the humiliations of the Berlin Congress—humiliations which might have been softened, if not altogether avoided, had his advice been taken in time.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(BY A LEAGUER.)

TO-MORROW the Annual Convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain is to be held at Birmingham, under the presidency of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. This League is the only recognized Irish National organization in Great Britain. At first its great aim and object was to make Irishmen in England and Scotland a united party, free from the trammels of Liberals and Tories—to produce, in fact, in the country a solid phalanx which should be the reflex of the party sent by Ireland into the House of Commons. In that aim the League was successful. It recognized no difference between Liberal and Tory in dealing with Ireland, for there really was none, and its members voted for one or the other, as it suited their aims, with the greatest impartiality. This did more to raise the status of the Irish voters, to enhance their power and increase their influence, than anything else could have done. When the famous election came in which the Irish vote went solid for the Tories, and gave the balance of power in the House of Commons into Mr. Parnell's hands, every Irishman in the land felt that at last they were on the right track. Events have justified that feeling.

With the conversion of Mr. Gladstone to Home Rule, there came, naturally, a slackening of the rigid attitude of the Irish electors towards the Liberals. It was only reasonable that we should grasp the hand held out to us in amity, and become firm allies of our new friends on the Home Rule platform. But lately the policy of those who direct the League has gone a long way beyond this. That policy is

no longer to meet the Liberals on common ground as equals and friends, but to throw the League entirely under their control, to make the Irish organization, as it were, a sort of door-mat for Liberal purposes, and to entirely eradicate all the effects of the hard labour which was in the beginning necessary to stiffen the Irish backbone and make the Irish voters look with perfect indifference on both political parties in the State.

It may be asked where is the evidence of this? I reply, Everywhere. The local branches of the League are told "to place themselves at the disposal of the Liberal organization in their district." For registration purposes, for school board, guardian, and other elections, the same course is pursued. At this moment, so far as the Irish policy of the Liberal party is concerned, the party need make little account of the Irish vote in Great Britain, for so fast are we being tied to the Liberal coach, that the drivers need not take any heed of our remonstrances as to the pace. If we don't go willingly, we will be dragged; if we wanted to quicken the speed, we could not; we must abide by the wishes of the holder of "the ribbons."

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction at this among the backbone of the Irish electorate. In some districts the advice to "place yourselves at the disposal of the Liberal organization in your district" has been entirely ignored. The Irish people have gone in for doing their own registration and carrying on their organization just as before. They are not entirely blind to the fact that it will be better for Ireland and for their cause if they remain a party than if they become a mere tail of the Liberal body.

Not only will it be better for Ireland: it will be better for true Liberalism and for the Liberal party. That big body wants backbone on many things. It will be the place and the duty of the Irish forces to supply that useful article. Just now the utterances of many Irishmen smack terribly of the "official" Liberal tone That is unhealthy. On the Irish question especially Liberalism needs pushing. The acquiescence of Irishmen in "official" tardiness and hesitancy on the Irish crisis tends greatly to increase these hereditary diseases of the responsible managers of the "business" of the party. The forces that give life and vitality and courage to a political organization are not the "whips" or the "officials." They are to be found in the men of action and daring outside.

Now the Irish party has its "official" set, just as has the Liberal party. This is natural. But it is a fact for which due allowance is not always made by Irishmen themselves. They see only in their representatives a militant body, vigilant and active, able to judge well of the game because they are the players. But they forget that often the player misses a move of which an onlooker could easily see the importance, and often makes a false move, against which an outsider could have easily warned him. No body of men like to be criticised. The Irish members are no exception. And few political parties have been subjected to less criticism by their own friends. These have felt that the hostile and unfair attacks of their enemies were quite enough for the Irishmen to bear with, and have therefore often been silent when a word of warning might have done good. The words of warning recently uttered by Mr. Davitt in regard to the effects of the Liberal alliance in Ireland may, with some modifications, be used in regard to its influences on Irishmen here in England and Scotland.

It is absolutely necessary that the past independence of the Irish electors in Great Britain should be maintained. It is indispensable for Ireland's sake. The power and influence of that electorate are gone for ever, if it becomes absorbed in the Liberal party. It will be unable to modify or control Liberal policy towards Ireland, and will have to accept whatever is offered without a grumble. This is clear from past experience. Never did the Irish vote count for anything till it became an independent vote. What madness and folly to endanger that independence at such a time! Then, in regard to the Liberal party itself. It would be a bad thing for its future if it absorbed the Irish vote. The day of the Liberal party is coming—the day of its triumph and vindication on this Home Rule question. But it will have to beware. It can only win by unflinching fealty to its principles, and all its past history is but a record of how it has held by its principles only when not too powerful or too self-confident. If it can cease to reckon with the Irish vote in the House of Commons, it will be a bad day for Ireland and for Liberalism. If Mr. Gladstone were sent into power with a Liberal majority of 200, independent of the Irish vote, it would be a calamity.

This applies more forcibly to the Irish vote in the country. It must remain a power ready at any moment to throw all its energy into the electoral struggle on either side. This must be so if it is to be of any value. If it goes Liberal, as a matter of course, if it is now so thoroughly thrown into the Liberal camp, that its leaders could not withdraw it if they tried, then it ceases to be worth a breath. As an ally of Liberalism, on equal terms, it will at critical moments be all-powerful; as an appendage it will be a nonentity.

Now the convention will busy itself to-morrow with counting its gains, with thanking the Liberals, and praising them to the skies. It will pass some resolutions of an innocent character, but there is one which it should not fail to give emphatic approval to. That would run something like this:—

Resolved,—That while thanking our Liberal allies for their help in the cause of Home Rule, this convention is of opinion that it is more necessary now than ever before to assert the absolute independence of the Irish National party in Great Britain of all other political parties in the State, declares that it will labour with its utmost energy to preserve that independence in the future, as it is to it we owe our past victories, and to it we trust for coming success. That we call upon Irishmen everywhere to support the National League in their respective districts, to assist in increasing its membership and aiding its funds, and to hold themselves aloof from all other political organizations whatsoever.

This is a resolution similar in character to what used to be passed at previous conventions.

"TROY TOWN."*

THERE is a fine old crusted flavour (to use a fine old crusted phrase) about the humour of "Troy Town." For, lest the admirers of "Dead Man's Rock" should cherish false hopes, we may as well warn them at once that in his new novel "Q." appears as a rollicking humourist, pure and simple. He rollicks, perhaps, a little too laboriously. His fun is not of the bubbling, spontaneous, irrepressible sort; it gushes freely enough, nay, even copiously, but we are aware every now and then of the creaking of the pump. Moreover, he is an eclectic rather than a self-sufficing humourist. Like the Molière of journalistic tradition (for the Molière of history never said anything of the sort), he "takes his good things where he finds them." In the matter of facetiousness, he is the heir of all the ages, and he makes free use of his heritage. As we follow the course of his farce in five-and-twenty acts, swarms of reminiscences come "still so gently o'er us stealing." The all-pervading influence is that of Dickens, the Pickwickian or even pre-Pickwickian Dickens, the humourist whom the Germans to this day insist on calling "Boats." From Boz our author borrows his mock-heroic strain, the general design and colouring of his comic situations, and a whole repertory of mirth-moving devices, some of them almost as good as new. But we must go much further back to find the origin of his favourite "wheezes." The anecdotic formula, "As so-and-so said, when such-and-such a thing happened," was not devised by Sam Weller. Its invention, as the learned in folk-lore tell us, is shrouded in remote antiquity. Caleb Trotter, in "Troy Town," uses it lavishly, and sometimes effectively. "Here's a coinci-dence!—as Bill said when he was hanged 'pon his birthday;" "There be on'y wan way out o't, as the cat said by the sausage machine;" "Comfort's a matter o' comparison, as St. La'rence said when he turned round 'pon his gridiron"—these, and such as these, might pass muster among Sam-Wellerisms of the second class; but when we come to such flashes as, "Thankye for the correcshun, as the boy said to the pupil-teacher," we own that the trick begins to pall. Malapropisms, too, must be very piquant to tickle the palate of a jaded age. Our readers may decide for themselves whether there be any very alluring savour in "shiny cannon" for "sine quâ non," "cherry-bun" for "cherubim," and "pinafores" for "metaphors." If these whet the appetite, there are plenty more where they came from. Be they good, bad, or indifferent, Malapropisms and Sam-Wellerisms are things of secular antiquity; but the bulk of our author's fun is more modern. Much of it may be called Jubilee jocosity, of the style which was popular during the girlhood of Queen Victoria. Take, for example, the following passage between the Hon. Mrs. Goodwyn Sandys and her adorer the poet Moggridge: "'You have with comparative propriety, because in verse, invited me to fly with thee to a desolate isle in the Southern Sea—wherever that is—and forgetting my shame, and likewise blame, while you do the same with name and fame and its laurel-leaf, go to moral grief on a coral reef—' 'Geraldine, you are torturing me.' 'Do I not quote correctly?'" To this we say, quoting Hamlet with a difference, "Boz! Boz!" To Boz, also, belong the characters of the Misses Limpenny, with their worship of the mystic word *Cumeelfo*, the Misses Buzza, and most of the minor figures which crowd the canvas; while the Dearlove Twins and their sister come from Dickens in a later stage of development. Let it not be supposed, however, that "Q.'s" humour is all old-fashioned. On the contrary he is quite abreast of the times, and he is not so insular as to reject inspiration from across the Atlantic. Admiral Buzza and his tearful spouse have walked straight from Mr. Pinero's "Schoolmistress," merely changing their name and slightly modifying their make-up. Mr. Fogo's arrival in Troy; the adventure of the alarum clock; the greater part of the history of Lawyer Mennear's glass eye; and the legend of the Commodore's coffin—all these are in the manner of Max Adeler, whose country-town comicality is suggested in many minor details. On the other hand, Caleb Trotter's disquisition on the bull is almost a "paradise," as he himself would say, of Mark Twain's natural history of the ant, while the old rook who plays so prominent a part in the history of the glass eye is first cousin to the blue jay of "A Tramp Abroad" and several other strange fowl in that humourist's zoological museum. We have by no means exhausted the list of reminiscences suggested by "Troy Town," but we have said enough to justify us in describing the author as an—eclectic.

It remains to be stated that the book is well written, readable throughout, and in many passages genuinely amusing. Without professing to be learned on the point, we have reason to believe that the Devonian dialect of Caleb Trotter is as correct as it is quaint. The affair of the dynamite, on the other hand, is extremely unconvincing. Having got their "compressed tea" safely past the Customs, why on earth should the conspirators deposit it for a single night (if we understand the affair rightly) on board the stranded hulk, and then entrust it to the safe keeping of such a nincompoop as Sam Buzza? All this is perfectly foolish. "Q." seems to share with Mr. Stevenson the impression that dynamitards are necessarily idiots—a notion as inartistic as it is unphilosophical.

* "The Astonishing History of Troy Town." By Q. (London: Cassell and Co. 1888.)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Apart from all questions of external evidence there are two great presumptions in favour of the diary as against Prince Bismarck's version of the events to which the diary alludes. The first is the fact that the old man of seventy-four who now sits down after the lapse of eighteen years to write out what he said and thought in 1870, is much less likely to give a photographically accurate version of things as they were, than the Crown Prince, who noted down his impressions at the time when they were fresh in his mind. The second is, that while the Crown Prince had no motive whatever for misrepresenting the facts in a private diary, which obviously was not intended for publication, there are a host of reasons, personal, political, and international, why Prince Bismarck should feel strongly tempted to twist the facts and smooth over unpleasant incidents. These considerations must be taken into account and allowed their full weight in attempting to decide the issue raised between the Chancellor and the publishers of the diary

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We doubt if it be really necessary to treat the angry Chancellor's *démenti* as a serious argument; but since the *Times* is so much impressed by it as now to regard "the authenticity of the whole diary as an open question," it may be worth while to point out a few of the more palpable flaws in Prince Bismarck's logical armoury. The diary, he says, is a forgery; then, if so, what is the meaning of prosecuting the publishers for "disclosing State secrets?" You cannot disclose what you have not got. In the next place, Prince Bismarck begins by declaring roundly that "in 1870 the then Crown Prince stood outside the political negotiations going on at that time;" but immediately goes on to enumerate several stages in the said political negotiations in which the Crown Prince "entirely agreed with" himself, as against the old Emperor. The implied position, that the Crown Prince was "out of it" when he disagreed with the Chancellor, but "in it" when he agreed, is amusingly Bismarckian, but is assuredly not logical.

But what the Chancellor does not say is even more damning to his case than what he does say. He says nothing whatever to impugn the accuracy of a single entry in the diary on home politics. Even on matters of the negotiations of 1870-71 he produces no testimony whatever except his own recollections. Why are they to be held more trustworthy than the alleged diary written from day to day? For, be it observed, Prince Bismarck—while stamping the publication as a forgery—nevertheless adopts the theory of its genuineness when it suits his purpose, and backs his reminiscences by some of its entries. But finally, if the document be indeed a forgery, why in the world is it not compared with the original which is known to have been written, and of which several copies are, it appears, in existence? In view of all this, to be over-persuaded, as the *Times* is, by Prince Bismarck's *démenti* shows incredible credulity—especially when the Prince, at the end of the document, lets the cat out of the bag. "Juridical doubts," he says, "may prevail;" but at any cost, he adds, we must have "an action at law, by which at least the origin and aims of this criminal publication may be brought to light."

The committee of the Emin Relief Expedition have not, it is clear, much sense of humour. Here are some of the terms of the declaration which Assad Farran, the dismissed interpreter, has (they say) made for them:—

> I, Assad Farran, late interpreter with the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, declares that the alleged severities towards his men of which Major Barttelot has been accused were an exercise of discipline which was rendered absolutely necessary, in the interests of the expedition, by the circumstances in which Major Barttelot was placed at the camp at Yambuya, and by the mutinous conduct of his men.

For a native interpreter, who was dismissed by Major Barttelot as an "utterly useless" and "very inferior" fellow, Assad Farran has a very pretty English style, and a really gratifying sense of the virtues of English "discipline."

The strike of weavers in Leeds is over. On Tuesday morning a deputation waited on the firm. They asked in the name of the weavers for an advance upon the new list of 1*d.* per "string" on work at 66, 72, and 76 "picks" per minute, and upwards, according to the different sorts of looms. After a good deal of debate, they accepted one-third of a penny per "string" on all above 86 "picks." In other words, the new list meant an average reduction of about 3*s.* per week; and the amount yielded by the firm will give back about 6*d.*, and in some cases 1*s.* Fines are to be stopped and workers dismissed for bad work; a plan which they unanimously prefer, believing that they have sometimes been fined for faults of the loom. No weaver will be "sacked" for having taken part in the strike; and from the character given of the heads of the firm by the workers it seems likely that this condition will be loyally observed. On the other hand, it is rumoured that the obnoxious manager is to leave. The terms are not good for the women; but they have gained something of value by the strike, apart from the small advance. They have learned the need of organization, and they have learned that the organized men of their own district are their sure friends in time of need.

We sincerely hope that the writer of the article in the *Morning Post* who hints at the possibility of acceding to the preposterous demand of the Cape Colony for the annexation of British Bechuanaland is without any authority. Lord Salisbury may make blunders here and there, but he is surely quite incapable of playing chuck-farthing with our Imperial interests on a whole continent at the bidding of a handful of colonists who are settled at its tip end. Bechuanaland means Africa up to the Zambesi, including the land of Ophir—a region which the Cape Colony is quite incapable of controlling, but which there are many people at the Cape ready and willing to exploit.

After Zanzibar, Samoa. The Germans have not annexed Samoa, they have only engulfed it. They deposed its King, and set up a puppet of their own, whose decrees had to be countersigned by the German Vice-Consul. No sooner, however, has the deposed Monarch arrived in Germany than the news comes to hand of the deposition of his German successor. The puppet King has been defeated after severe fighting, and is now a captive in the hands of the King an anti-German named Mataafa. The puppet's troops were led to the field by the German Vice-Consul, who seems to have escaped with his life to a spot which is occupied by Germans. On the whole, these object-lessons in the difficulties of colonization are coming so thick and fast that we should not be surprised if the settlers in New Guinea were to have their share next.

Quite an epidemic of unauthorised kissing seems to have set in, and, *parvum componere magno*, the latest case forms a rather striking comment upon the position of James Young, who is under remand on the charge of shooting his daughter's seducer. Edward Groves was charged at Worship-street, yesterday, with an assault upon Edward Marsh, and there was a counter-charge against the latter for an assault upon Mrs. Groves by kissing her. Marsh had put his arms round Mrs. Groves and kissed her as she stood at her shop-door. She told her husband, who promptly fell upon the kisser, "striking him in the face, blackening his eyes, and causing blood to flow." Mr. Saunders said that Marsh had "only got what he deserved," and he discharged Groves, while he fined his accuser 10*s.*, or in the alternative seven days. Just so Edgar Woolley has only got what he deserved; and it is a pity that his victim's father cannot also be discharged while Woolley is sent to prison. That would be moral justice, whatever the law may be.

"No, she doesn't depend on her work," said a North-country working woman the other day, speaking of a fellow-worker, "she is supported by fools' pence." Seeing on the face of her London hearer no sign of comprehension, she added, "Her father keeps a public-house—that's how we call it here." We commend the phrase to our temperance friends.

The directors of Spanish railways may be excellent men of business, but they are certainly not students of human nature, as is shown by the following facts. A few months ago the model of a new railway carriage was put before them, divided into small elegant departments, each furnished with two seats and a small table, to be reserved for the special use of couples on their wedding tour. Innocent of the well-known fact that newly-married couples are always nervously anxious not to appear what they are, the delighted directors ordered some "honeymoon carriages," and for some time past one of them has been attached to every express train, with the result that not a single couple have yet made use of the special accommodation. A terrible rumour is now current to the effect that, unless the new vehicles do not gain favour, they will before long be set apart for the special use of "defrauders, wishing to travel alone."

The *Neue Züricher Zeitung* is very indignant at the extraordinary accounts from Switzerland which are published in the Paris *Figaro*. A contributor of that journal, who seems to have learned all he knows about the Swiss Alps from Alphonse Daudet or a translation of Mark Twain

solemnly assures his readers that among the many queer "baths" in Switzerland there is one near Zürich in which sick men and women are cured by dogs. He tells the following story of its origin. An American physician living in Switzerland had noticed that when a peasant was scratched, wounded, or in pain, he called his dog, and presented the sore or aching spot to the faithful hound to be licked! He at once jumped to the conclusion that the tongue of the dog must be a powerful healing medium. He collected a number of dogs and opened a "Bad," to which invalids now resort in numbers in order to be licked into health. The place is not far from Zurich, and its proprietor has given it the name of Zungenbad, or "Tongue-Bath." Marvellous stories are related of the cures which have been wrought at Zungenbad, particularly upon patients who have suffered from nervous complaints. Science comes to the aid of the dogs by deciding what species of dog should be employed to lick away a special illness, and also by regulating the food of the different dogs used for the different ailments. The "Zungenbad" has become the rage; ladies and gentlemen of fashion resort to it, and all the gaiety and frivolity of older "Bads" will soon be in full play there. So runs the story. The Zürich journal scarcely needed to have described the account as a pure fiction; it would have been sufficient to put *Figaro* at the bottom of the excerpt.

THE INFANTS' WARNING.

"Even the baby has her heart in the cause, and it was a daily exhibition of unfailing interest to put to her the question, 'Who will be the ruin of old England?' and mark her prattling but unswerving reply, 'Dadstone.'" —*Times*, Sept. 15th.

The precocious Primrose Leaguer, loq.:—

"Stay, grey-haired wretch! a moment stay!
Though I should be averse to pain you,
I have a word or two to say
Which for one moment must detain you.

"You know me not? you call me 'pet'?
Desist, sir! Cease this childish prattle—
Or keep for vulgar brats, who fret
The hours away with pap and rattle.

"I am a child of high degree:
Oh yes, you may remove your hat,
But coddling won't come over me.
I am in earnest, Sir, mark that.

"Know you? who does not, William G.?
Aye, and I know your wicked capers.
I wonder that you don't know me:
We've both been figuring in the papers.

"Behold in me the Primrose-bud
Who late denounced 'my Country's Curse!'
(See *Times*) Since then my haughty blood
Brooks not the rule of Ma or Nurse!

"Who is it that I nickname so?
Grey trifler, can you ask me who?
'Tis William Gladstone, you must know!
You naughty man, you know it's you!

"Your treacherous scheme my mind employs,
I see society upset
While others trifle with their toys,
Or struggle with the alphabet.

"What solace can a cradle lend
While you a country would betray?
In anxious thought those hours I spend
Which happier infants waste in play.

"But pause, Sir! ere it be too late;
Reflect, and, while you may, desist!
Beware the teething Tory's hate
And hear the infant Unionist!

"We are Britannia's future stay,
The backbone of the Primrose League;
While traitors filch the votes away
Yield we to panic or fatigue?

"Never! Old Man, it may not be.
Go seek some peaceful occupation,
And leave to master-minds (like me
And Mister Smith) the British Nation!"

[*Mr. Gladstone is left bitterly weeping.*]

A NEW COMIC OPERA AT THE OPÉRA COMIQUE.

THE Opéra Comique Theatre, at which a new comic opera entitled "Carina" was produced last night, has been very prettily decorated for the autumn season. We have only one complaint to make. The management, in their laudable desire to economize space, have placed a semi-circular row of chairs all round that portion of the house set apart for stalls. If they care for the comfort of their patrons they will remove these seats at once, and allow free ingress and egress from the parallel rows. Speaking generally, the decorations are bright and in good taste, according well with the spirit of the tuneful work with which the public made their acquaintance last night for the first time.

The libretto of "Carina"—for which Messrs. E. L. Blanchard and Cunningham Bridgman are responsible—does not demand any great consideration. It is not much above, while it is certainly not below, the average run of such productions. Some of the lyrics are pretty and worth remembering. Neither would any good object be served by setting forth the plot. It is enough to say that the story is a pleasant one, and that the interest is kept up until the end. The music is bright and tuneful, if occasionally somewhat academic. The melodies will soon become popular. The piece is scarcely so rich in harmony. There is, however, a strikingly effective chorus, "Behold the worthy priest draws nigh," in the second act; and a very quaint chorus is sung in staccato fashion by duennas early in the first act. The trio "Like Roman sentinels of old" in both words and setting recalls the manner of Gilbert and Sullivan: so much so, indeed, that one is tempted to believe that authors and composer have deliberately set to work to parody the style of those popular collaborateurs. On the whole, Mdme. Julia Woolf, the composer, is to be congratulated on her share of "Carina." Every one will be aware that "the composer of this opera obtained her King's Scholarship," &c. &c. Certainly the management have lost no opportunity, through the press and in their programmes and book of lyrics, of forcing Mdme. Woolf's academic distinctions upon the attention of the public.

So bright and clever a piece as "Carina" naturally affords grand opportunities both for mounting and for good acting. The acting was good all round. Mr. Durward Lely—one of our best operatic tenors—played the leading part. He is an old favourite of London playgoers, who will be inclined to apply to him two lines of the ballad he renders so effectively, and say that—

. . . . Still in memory lingers long
The voice we love so well.

Miss Camille D'Arville in the title-part looked bewitchingly pretty, and sang and acted remarkably well. Mr. Charles Collette, Miss Josephine Findlay, and Mdme. Ada Dorée should also be mentioned as members of an adequate company. The mounting is very brilliant; and that the ballet girls have been carefully trained at repeated rehearsals was evident by the remarkably smooth manner in which all the incidental dances passed off.

There could only be one reception for such a piece. The pit and gallery cheered frantically, and called authors and composer before the curtain. In the face of so brilliant a success as that of "Carina" the management can afford to treat with contempt the howls of those few ill-bred persons who seem to find the shilling gallery on a first night the most congenial field for an exhibition of their clownishness. The unanimous public verdict was that "Carina" was a great and well-deserved success.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"HOW TO BEAUTIFY LONDON."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—It has always seemed to me that the scheme of throwing down the buildings (all except St. George's Church) which now mask the front of the British Museum from Oxford-street, in order to convert the ground they occupy into an open space, and of driving at the same time a broad avenue nearly at right angles from a point in Oxford-street opposite the centre of that space to the Strand, as advocated to-day in your columns by "an architect," would do more than anything else to give plan, feature, and impressiveness to Central London. If the new County Council should ever command the services of a competent ædile, and possess the means to back him, I should expect to see such an undertaking carried out, at any rate the first part of it; for, considering that the metropolis as such pays nothing for its Museum, surely it might be willing to pay to let it be worthily approached and seen. Some of your readers may bear in mind that the late Sir Charles Trevelyan a few years before his death propounded a plan almost identical with that of your correspondent, except that he wished the new avenue joining Oxford-street and the Strand to strike the latter thoroughfare, not as "An Architect" proposes, opposite Waterloo Bridge, but a little further east, opposite Somerset House, so that the view should be closed by the Strand front of that building on the south as by the colonnade of the British Museum on the north. At any rate it seems hardly conceivable that Londoners and the nation should much longer acquiesce in the arrangement which keeps the façade, imposing as it is, of our great national Museum and library concealed in a second-rate side street, instead of throwing it open to one of the main arteries of traffic, and gaining at the same time an invaluable addition to the open spaces of Central London.—I am, Sir, &c.,

September 26. S. C.

A temperance society has just been formed in St. Petersburg—a city which consumes daily 1,600,000 glasses of vodky, 10,000 bottles of wine, 1,500,000 pints of beer, without mentioning various other forms of alcohol. The new society was founded by shoemakers, has already 1,200 members, and is increasing at the rate of 150 new members a week. This movement, if successful, will mark a new era in Russian history.

ENGLISH HOLDERS AND AMERICAN RAILWAY DIRECTORS.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. JOSEPH PRICE.

PROBABLY one of the most important movements ever started in London in connection with American railways is that which has been set on foot on behalf of the English shareholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway. The English Association of American Bond and Share Holders (Limited) are directing the movement, and a representative waited on Mr. Joseph Price, the managing director, to hear what he had to say on the subject.

"The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway," said Mr. Price, "is one of the most important railways in the United States, and formerly paid regular 7 per cent. dividends on the preferred and common shares. For the last two or three years the dividend has been 7 per cent. on the preferred and 5 per cent. on the common; but after paying this 5 per cent. there has been until last year a surplus of nearly a million dollars. The announcement of the directors that not only the dividend on the common shares was to be passed, but that a reduction of that on the preferred from 3½ to 2½ for the half-year was necessary for the first six months of the year, was therefore astounding. Inasmuch as it was perfectly well known that the line never earned more than the interest upon the bonds in the first six months, as out of 10 millions dols. net earnings in the year the first six months usually averaged about 3,300,000 dols., it was never suspected for a moment that such an extreme step as this would be taken without notice. But the course of the market in New York during the last six months has plainly indicated that there was something 'coming off.'"

"The board have, of course, a plausible reason for their action?" "The reason given by the board was that the working of the long and short haul clauses in the Inter-State Commerce Law, and the cutting of rates, had produced this unfortunate result; but there is a well-grounded belief although these clauses have affected the net earnings of the company, still, that one of the chief causes of this disastrous result has been the over-extension of the line, thereby reducing the gross receipts per mile to a point where the ratio of working expenses must necessarily bear a larger proportion than they did formerly. The directors state that they have taken this action in order to preserve the company in a strong financial position; and it is, therefore, astonishing to find that the materials on hand on December 31, 1887, were double what they were on December 31, 1885, and nearly a million dollars more than at the end of 1886. A reference to the details of these materials reveals the astounding fact that this company had in stock on December 31, 1887, no less than 1,621,267 sleepers and 32,322 tons of rails, the value of these two items alone aggregating 1,567,039 dols. That such an enormous stock should be on hand is incomprehensible, especially when it is found that in the same report the directors, referring to the 371 miles of new railway added in the year, say 'With the completion of the foregoing lines all new construction was practically finished at the close of the year and no new work has since been authorized or undertaken by the company.' It will be obvious that such a state of affairs as this needs investigation, and, coming as it does with the disastrous announcement before referred to, the determination of the English shareholders to have a full investigation into the affairs of the company is not to be wondered at."

"Has there been a general demand for investigation?"—"Yes; some of the large financial institutions in London urged the English Association of American Bond and Share Holders to move in the matter, and it was therefore satisfactory to find that the eminent firm of J. S. Morgan and Co. proposed also to act. The closest co-operation will exist between the association and Messrs. Morgan and Co. in order to place the voting power in an available shape for the first election of directors, which will be about the middle of next May."

"Have the American papers not charged the board with speculation?"—"Yes, such statements have been made, and we have received cable messages from New York saying that there was a speculative element in the board which should be removed, but from my own knowledge of some of the directors I feel sure that such a charge cannot be applied generally to the board. I also notice that in an interview which a *New York Herald* reporter has just had with a gentleman who arrived in London from New York last week allusion is made to undue profits having been made in former days out of the construction of new lines. Of course all these things must be taken with reserve until an investigation reveals the truth."

"And how are the English shareholders to combine?"—"With regard to the system to be adopted to combine the English voting power, the English association, which has been in operation for the last five years, exactly covers the ground, and as there seems to be a great misapprehension as to the simple nature of the certificates issued by the association, and which are countersigned by the London and Westminster Bank, I should point out that the certificates are not quoted on the Stock Exchange, but the shares which they represent are quoted, and any person wishing to sell his shares has only to surrender the association's bearer certificates to receive his shares in half an hour. The charge made by the association for registering these shares in its name and for its bearer certificates is only 9*d.* per share, and this covers insurance to and from America. The receipts which are given for the shares have attached to them the insurance ticket of one of the largest marine insurance companies in London, so that the work is done with the greatest security for the shareholders."

"The holding in England is very large."—"It is generally believed that a large majority of the common shares are held here, and a large number of holders in America are just as anxious for reform in the affairs of the company as are the English shareholders, and they are sure to combine with them. The battle will, therefore, be won if the English shareholders make up their minds to register."

At Home and Abroad.

With regard to the origin of the publication in the *Deutsche Rundschau* of the Emperor Frederick's diary, it is declared on reliable authority that the manuscript was received from abroad.

It is reported in German Conservative circles that it was decided the day before yesterday that Count Herbert Bismarck should be the future director of Germany's foreign policy.

The final election to the Prussian Diet are fixed for the 6th of November, the election of Wahlmaenner, or indirect electors, taking place on the 30th of October.

The highest award of 4,000 f., with a diploma, has been granted by the jury of the Brussels Exhibition to the Westinghouse Automatic Compressed Air Brake Company, of Pittsburg.

Don Carlos has published a letter in which he proclaims that he is no longer exclusively the champion of the Ultramontanes. He does not wish, he says, to disturb the peace of Spain until it is once more oppressed.

A fire broke out in a wooden dwelling-house at Cronstadt, by which fourteen persons lost their lives.

The Philadelphia Democrats have renominated Mr. Samuel J. Randall for Congress, and he will be re-elected without Republican opposition.

The Crofter Comissioners have issued their first batch of decisions, numbering 145, and have made great reductions in rent—about 25 per cent., and wiped off about 53 per cent. of arrears.

Mr. Edge, chairman of the Limerick Sub Land Commission, delivered judgment in fifty cases heard recently at Glin, on the estates of the Knight of Glin and others. The reductions all round averaged 32 per cent.

Dr. Metzger, the celebrated specialist, of Amsterdam, will shortly take up his residence permanently at Wiesbaden, because of the conduct of the populace towards strangers. Some years ago even the Empress of Austria, who had come to Amsterdam to consult him, was insulted in the street.

It is believed in Brussels that the object of Colonel Lahure's mission to Africa is to establish an international sanatorium on a point of the coast near the Sahara region, to serve as a refuge for travellers and missionaries. The institution is to be placed on territory unoccupied by Europeans.

Herr Junker, the African explorer, will take part in the preparation for Herr Wissmann's expedition, which he is to accompany. Recent events, however, inspire serious apprehensions with regard to the success of the Wissmann expedition.

Some sensation has been caused in Roumania by a member of the old Conservative party having divulged that, while his party and the Liberals were in opposition to M. Bratiano, the old Conservatives, unknown to their allies, tried to organize a military conspiracy against the King.

A conflict has taken place between the colliers on strike at Treuil and the men who refuse to join them. Picks were used on the one side and knives on the other, and a number of the combatants were injured. Near the pits in other districts there have also been disturbances.

The newly appointed German Minister to Portugal, Herr Gotter, upon being received yesterday by the Prince Regent, remarked that Germany and Portugal were closely united, and at many points of their respective colonial possessions had become close and good neighbours—sentiments that were warmly reciprocated by the Crown Prince.

Several persons appeared before the county magistrates at Kingston yesterday, to answer summonses which had been taken out at the instance of the Hon. H. L. Bourke for damaging his property on the river Mole. No one, however, appeared in support of the complaint, and the bench dismissed the case.

A room in the basement of the Leeds town-hall, in which stolen property is stored by the police authorities, was, early on Wednesday morning, broken into by a burglar, who stole several watches and other articles. The room adjoins the police offices and the cells, in connection with which the officials are on duty all day.

Mr. E. Vansittart Neale, president of the Co-operative Union, and Mr. George Jacob Holyoake have been deputed to represent English Co-operation at the Italian Congress which meets at Bologna on September 30. Miss E. A. Holyoake also attends the Congress to promote the formation of Women's Guild of Co-operation after the manner of the one in England.

Thomas Joseph Hoberfield, tailor, was again charged at the Lambeth police-court, yesterday, with attempting to murder his daughter by cutting her throat with a razor. Mr. Chance observed that he was satisfied the prisoner did not know what he was doing, but he was obliged to commit him for trial.

A very clever burglary was (says a Paris correspondent) perpetrated a day or two ago at the Château of Epinay, the residence of Don François d'Assise. All the former regalia of the husband of the ex-Queen Isabella were carried off. The burglars, however, were arrested, and the stolen jewellery was restored.

At a meeting held in Clerkenwell last night a letter from Lord William Compton was read, in which the social condition of London was dwelt upon as being a most important question for metropolitan candidates, the homes of the working classes being a disgrace to wealthy London, and the chronic distress needing to be dealt with. He hoped these matters would be instantly pressed on the Government.

Richard Le Fleming Shepherd, a medical practitioner residing in Lincolnshire, was summoned at the Guildhall police-court yesterday for sending the carcass of a diseased calf to the London Central Market. The defendant first tried to sell the carcass to a local butcher, who, however, would not buy it. He then sent it to London, although he was strongly advised not to do so. Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk imposed a fine of £20.

At a vestry meeting at St. Sepulchre's, Holborn, yesterday, a letter was read from the Bishop of London, stating that the curate-in-charge (Mr. Kennedy Bell) was wrong in refusing to officiate on Sunday morning last, but that his claim was valid to say who should or should not sing in the choir. The parishioners resolved to request the vicar to ask for the curate's resignation, and to appeal to the Bishop to investigate the dispute.

An American artist, who for some years past has resided at Meran, in the South Tyrol, started a few weeks ago from Ala on a pedestrian tour to Campiglio, and has not since been heard of. The skeleton of a man was found last Sunday in a solitary spot at the foot of a precipice in the South Tyrol. Close at hand, on the brink of a perpendicular rock, is a bed of edelweiss, and it is conjectured that the man must have fallen in attempting to reach the flowers.

ARABS DETERMINED TO CAPTURE THE SUAKIN FORTS.

THE GARRISON WORN OUT WITH NIGHT DUTY.

During the night of Wednesday the Arabs outside Suakin strongly strengthened themselves by throwing up new earthworks in front of the right water fort and within 500 yards of it. The trenches are deep and narrow, with a double cavalier. Apparently the fire from the forts has little effect. The rebels have kept up an incessant and heavy fire throughout the day, retaining their position in spite of the continuous fire from the *Gannet* and the forts. The mounted infantry again went out to reconnoitre, and ascertained that the enemy's position was much strengthened. Owing to this a large force will be required to dislodge them. Suakin has never been so harassed before, and things look grave. The Arab forces in the trenches number about 1,500, and the reserves in the neighbourhood 4,000. Spies and deserters report that the rebels are determined to take the water forts, and an attack may be expected at any moment. The enemy have large supplies of ammunition and food brought them nightly from Handoub. A reinforcement of one battalion of infantry has been promised to the garrison at Suakin, but it has not yet left Egypt. Telephonic communication between the water forts and the town has been cut.

A telegram from Cairo says :—The news from Suakin continues to cause anxiety, and the military situation as a whole is, perhaps, more serious, even from a financial point of view, than the failure of the Nile. It is an undoubted fact that the military force in the country is barely sufficient for its defence under normal conditions, and an attack on either Suakin or Wady Halfa would be a serious matter, while simultaneous attacks on the two, prolonged for any length of time, would be very dangerous. Advices received from Suakin show that the troops are almost exhausted by the continuous night duty necessitated by the insufficient numbers of the garrison. An additional battalion is going there, leaving only one in the Delta as a possible reinforcement for Wady Halfa. It is absolutely necessary, in order to avoid disaster, that the Egyptian army should be increased and given additional English officers ; but this implies extra expenditure, and, unfortunately, the million devoted to the Soudan is almost exhausted. General Grenfell has arrived here from England. Contrary to previous arrangements, he will not proceed to Suakin at present, as his presence there is not considered necessary.

DEPARTURE OF THE ITALIAN ENVOY FROM ZANZIBAR.—THE MISSIONARIES SAFE.

The Italian ships *Dogali* and *Archimede* have suddenly and secretly left Zanzibar, the former proceeding southwards with the Italian envoy, Captain Cecchi, on board, while the *Archimede* is steaming to the north. Both vessels were secretly prepared for sea on Wednesday. Captain Cecchi, who has been at Zanzibar two months, left without informing anybody of his intended departure, and he has not taken leave of the Sultan, or the British or the German Consul-General. His mission is understood to have been a complete failure. The Italian flag has now been hauled down for a period of four months. The insurgents at Pangani have refused to allow the Magila relief party to proceed, but they have sent a letter to Colonel Euan-Smith guaranteeing the safety of the missionaries, in recognition of the many good deeds of those gentlemen. The English Admiral is proceeding to Kelwa and Lindi.

FRENCH DEPUTIES ACCUSED OF THEFT.

M. Paul de Cassagnac (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle*) boldly accuses certain deputies of stealing bank notes, and gives chapter and verse for his accusation. It appears that M. de Kermenguy, a Conservative deputy, was the victim of a barefaced robbery in the writing-room of the Chamber, to which only deputies are admitted. In an interview, M. de Cassagnac maintains that these thefts are frequent. The chief usher when spoken to on the subject by the quæstor of the Chamber replied that his men were above suspicion, and that he would answer for their honesty. He added maliciously, "I hope, Monsieur le Quæsteur, that you can answer for your deputies." These petty scandals are, as a rule, hushed up. One deputy was charged with falsifying a railway pass. Two or three others have been mixed up with frauds of a vulgar kind. It is certainly strange (adds the correspondent) to find M. Gilly saying that there are a score of Wilsons on the Budget Committee, and M. de Cassagnac accusing his colleagues of stealing within the sacred precincts of the Palais Bourbon.

THE ENGLISH EXPLORING EXPEDITION IN MOROCCO.

The following telegram despatched from Mogador on September 19, and transmitted from Tangier, has been received by the Royal and Royal Geographical Societies :—

Left Morocco city August 27. Driven back from Uricka-valley, but attained object by another route. Made an ascent of main range from Reraya, reaching nearly 13,000 feet: Skirted base of mountains to Imintanut, where we crossed by forced marches into Sous country, though tribes in revolt against Kaid. Nearly besieged in castle of Kaid of the Misgina by Howara in revolt. Succeeded in escaping safely to Agadir. Reached Mogador September 17. May return to Hana for a few days. Afterwards go north to Fez and Mequinez. Home probably middle of December. Letters first fortnight, Consul, Rabat ; afterwards Tangier. Perfect health. Successful beyond expectations.—JOSEPH THOMSON, HAROLD CRICHTON-BROWNE.

BRITISH RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN SPAIN.

It will be interesting (says a correspondent of the *Times* in Spain) to English engineers and capitalists engaged in railway enterprise to know that Englishmen seem at least determined not to leave railway construction in the country which now offers the greatest field of enterprise in Europe any longer in the hands of the French, who have hitherto almost monopolized the railway work in Spain. Two important lines are at this moment in course of construction by companies formed entirely with British capital, and the first sod of a third was turned on Wednesday. The line thus commenced will be sixty-five miles long, and is to be made by a company already formed. Messrs. Pearson and Son are the contractors. It will run from Avila on the northern trunk line to Salamanca, thus avoiding the journey by Medina del Campo, and saving 66 miles between the capitals of Spain and Portugal, and a still greater distance (130 miles) between Madrid and Vigo and North-West Spain. The ceremony of Wednesday took place at Peñaranda, when a considerable number of English men associated with the undertaking were present. The line will be completed in two years.

FATAL RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES IN INDIA.

This year, says a Bombay telegram, the Mahommedan festival of Muharram and the Hindoo festival Ramlila fell at the same time, and serious disorders between the rival religionists were narrowly averted at Agra, Ghazipur, and Coorg. Owing to the threatening attitude which the Hindoos and Mussulmans exhibited towards one another, it was found necessary at these places to call out the troops and volunteers, who managed to preserve order. At Nujibabad, however, in the Bijnour district, matters assumed a graver aspect. The excited mob made an attack on a civil officer, who thereupon ordered the police to fire. The order was promptly obeyed, and several of the crowd were killed and wounded.

SIGNOR SUCCI'S THIRTY-DAYS' FAST.

Signor Succi, the Italian, began his fast of thirty days on the 22nd of September, at the building of the Barcelona Exhibition. His last meal on Saturday consisted of lobster, beefsteak, bread, and wine. He will touch no food until October 22. During the night before commencing to fast he drank slowly some of his "liqueur," handing the remainder to the medical men for analysis. He was placed in a compartment composed of two rooms containing a bed, table, washstand, and all the instruments necessary for experiments. He is watched by men appointed by the committee of doctors. They publish the following observations on his condition when beginning this, his fifth public fast :—"Weight, 68½ kilos (151 lb.); pulse, 67; temperature, 36." Visitors to the Barcelona Exhibition are admitted to see Succi on payment of 50 centimes. He is to give 20 per cent. of the sum collected to the poor of Barcelona.

PRIZE FIGHT BETWEEN TWO WOMEN OF BUFFALO.

The American papers report a prize fight between women on Navy Island at eight o'clock on the morning of September 16. The contestants were Mrs. Hattie Leslie, age twenty, weight 168 lb., and Miss Alice Leary, aged twenty-five, weight 148 lb. Both were skilful with their fists, having been in training for some time. They wore tights, and fought with driving gloves through seven rounds. Mrs. Leslie had decidedly the best of it all through (says a veracious American reporter), but Miss Leary gave her four ugly punches and drew first blood. Mrs. Leslie took pity on her in the sixth round, and did not strike a hard blow. This angered her trainer, George La Blanche, the pugilist, and he said he would quit if she did not try to knock Miss Leary out. Leslie needed no further urging, and went in with a rush, striking Leary full in the face with her right, and giving her three on the sides to keep her awake. This made La Blanche happy, and he yelled like a fiend. Leslie followed with serious pegs and kept it up until time was called. Leary had enough, and at 8.38 she held out her hands for the gloves to be pulled off. "I could have knocked her out in the third round," said Leslie while dressing, 'but I wanted to keep up the excitement. She only hit me four times, but they counted, three were in the mouth, and one between the eyes." "I quit," said Leary, "and she will tell you so privately. She knows I wanted her to win so that she might make money by it, poor thing! She knows she can't knock me out. I only hit her four times, for I could not bear to do it, She will tell you I was not licked." Fifteen minutes later both their toilets were made. Leslie has two black eyes and Leary one, both their faces and hands are badly swollen.

ANOTHER FATAL ALPINE ACCIDENT.

Two Austrian officers, belonging to the Pioneers stationed at Klosterneuburg, attempted on Monday the ascent of the Mangart Mountain, in Carinthia. They foolishly determined to dispense with guides. They had not completed the ascent when they were overtaken by a fog, and, in groping their way after this, they missed their footing, and fell over a precipice two hundred and fifty feet high. One was killed on the spot, while the survivor, Lieutenant Deval, who fortunately escaped with some severe contusions, was unable to find his way back, and, having wandered about for some time, was at last compelled to remain all night in one spot, where he suffered terribly from the wind and frost. Next morning he was able to descend slowly, and reached the nearest hut in the afternoon. A search party soon afterwards set out to recover the body of his unfortunate comrade.

ACCIDENT TO THE ORIENTAL EXPRESS.

A Constantinople telegram says :—An accident befel the Oriental Express yesterday morning which caused several hours' delay in the delivery of the European mails, which are now brought by the train in question to this capital. On its journey hither from Pesth the train was thrown off the rails a short time after it had passed Adrianople. A buffalo had strayed on to the line and was cut in pieces by the engine. The weight of the locomotive was sufficient to keep it on the rails, but the tender and all the rest of the train were thrown off, The passengers, who, fortunately, all escaped without serious injury, were subsequently brought on to Constantinople by a special train, which was at once sent to the scene of the accident from this capital.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SWEDEN.

The tenth volume of the Proceedings of the Royal Library at Stockholm contains the report of the librarian for the year 1887. It appears that the National Library of Sweden was removed in the autumn of 1887 from the Royal Palace to the most modern library structure in Scandinavia, a fine bnilding, beautifully situated in an old park in Stockholm. It contained at that time about 200,000 volumes, besides a great many pamphlets, collections of maps and engravings, and nearly 8,000 manuscripts. This library, which aims to contain as complete a collection as possible of Swedish literature, supplemented by the more important scientific and literary works published in foreign countries, is by Royal decree dated November 9, 1877, divided into two chief divisions—the Swedish and the foreign. Of the accessions for 1887, according to the report, 12,791 books, pamphlets, &c., belonged to the first division, while to the foreign department 879 distinct works were added.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

According to the *Political Correspondence* it has received positive information that the Czar and Czarina have entirely acquiesced in the objections entertained by the Danish Royal House to Prince Waldemar becoming a candidate for the Bulgarian throne, and the idea of putting his Royal Highness forward as the future ruler of the principality has been wholly abandoned by the Russian Government. There is therefore no truth in the report of an agreement between the European Cabinets to support the Danish Prince's claims.

For FEUILLETON, see page 13.

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TERRIBLE SCENES AT A FIRE IN CRONSTADT.

LOSS OF SIXTEEN LIVES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28.—Telegrams from Cronstadt give some terrible details of a fire there. The flames were first perceived about two o'clock in the morning in a wooden tenement house several stories in height, and they spread with such rapidity as to cut off all escape from the hapless inmates by means of the staircase. They collected at the windows, uttering despairing cries for help, but before the fire brigade arrived the flames had gained on them, and many persons in their terror threw themselves down on to the stone-flagged street below. Almost all who took this desperate leap were badly injured and some sustained mortal hurts. Before help could reach those who remained in the burning building sixteen had perished in the flames.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28.—The visit of the Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul to Constantinople and their reception by the Sultan form the text of an article to-day in the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*. Quoting the account given of the preparations for the Princes' reception by the Constantinople correspondent of the *Correspondance de l'Est*, the semi-official organ observes that the cordiality displayed by the Sultan to the august brothers of the Emperor Alexander undoubtedly harmonizes with the relations of mutual confidence subsisting between the Governments of the Tzar and the Sultan. Satisfaction is felt in Russia, adds the journal, that the Porte has taken advantage of the visit of the Grand Dukes to bring into prominence the stability and cordiality of these relations as being incontestably in the interests of universal peace.

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 27.—One hundred and thirty-one fresh cases of yellow fever and eight deaths have been reported here during the last twenty-four hours.

TRAFALGAR-SQUARE—A DILEMMA.

A correspondent writes to us as follows:—Nemesis treads on the heels of bad government. Meetings in Trafalgar-square have been forbidden by Sir Charles Warren and Mr. Matthews. But now a meeting of the lofty ones of the earth is desired to unveil the Gordon statue, and Mr. Plunket is at his wits' end. He is trying to manage so that the invited lofty ones may come and the non-invited vulgar may be kept away. Hence much secrecy as to date, and much perturbation lest the date should slip out. One well-known pressman speaks of trying to find out the date, as the reporter of a high-class journal, and then revealing himself among the lofty in the character of a Social Democrat. In any case, General Gordon is to be presented to the British public in a hole-and-corner fashion, not very respectful to his memory, in order that Sir Charles Warren's right to baton the public in Trafalgar-square may not be interfered with.

THE FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

In addition to the telegram from Auckland which we published yesterday concerning the fighting in Samoa, the following has now been received from Sydney:—The latest intelligence received here regarding the rebellion in Samoa states that an engagement took place on the 12th inst., in which, after several hours' hard fighting, the supporters of Tamasese were completely defeated by the partisans of Malietoa, who thereupon occupied Apia and proclaimed Mataafa King. The captain of the steamer *Vindex* was shot while attempting to reach the British Consulate, but, with this exception, foreigners were not molested. Tamasese's men had withdrawn to neutral ground which was occupied by the Germans. The German and American war vessels maintained neutrality during the disturbances.

THE RETURN OF THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

We have received the following from the India Office:—"Official information has been received that Colonel Graham pursued the Tibetans without opposition as far as Rinchigong, on the 25th. The Tibetan forces are reported to be quite demoralized, and several guns have been captured. British expedition is on its way back to Gnatong, and the health of the troops is excellent."

Colonel Graham telegraphed from Nyatong to Calcutta, under date of the 26th inst., as follows:—

We pursued the enemy yesterday to Rinchigong and Meeting. Our victory is most complete. The enemy fled to Pari and Bhotan, completely routed. We advanced as far as Chumbi to-day, but found no trace of the enemy. The Rajah of Sikkim is supposed to have fled to Tibet. We return to Jelap to-morrow, and reach Gnatong the day after.

Finally, a correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing the return of Colonel Graham's force to Gnatong, says:—"Colonel Graham only had one day's rations with him for the European troops. Colonel Bromhead's right hand was cut off by a Tibetan who he thought had surrendered."

RUMOURED LEGAL CHANGES.

The Exchange Telegraph Company understands that it is rumoured in legal circles that it is the intention of Lord Esher to resign the Mastership of the Rolls, which will probably be offered to Sir Richard Webster, whose place will in that event be filled by Sir Edward Clarke, while Mr. Finlay will, it is stated, be made Solicitor-General.

MR. GLADSTONE'S AUTUMNAL RECREATION.

Mr. Gladstone has recommenced his autumnal recreation of tree-cutting. According to an eye-witness, he wields the axe with undiminished energy. Armed with a good tool, he makes very light of a stout oak tree. But he begins to admit that the sycamore may now be left for younger hands, being, according to Mr. Gladstone's personal testimony, "the toughest job in the woodland." During the past year the remarkable collection of axes stored at Hawarden has been increased by several gifts.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

AN EMINENT MEDICAL MAN ON THE CORONER'S THEORY

In a letter which he publishes in the *Times* to-day, Sir James Risdon Bennett comments upon the statement made by the coroner to the jury at the inquest on the death of the woman Chapman, and refers to the injurious influence which the coroner's theory is likely to exert on the public mind. Sir James says:—

I will, for the sake of argument, assume that the information given to the coroner by the officer of one of the medical schools is correct, and that Dr. Phillips is right in considering that the character of the mutilation in question justifies the assumption that the perpetrator was probably one who possessed some knowledge of anatomy. But that the inference which has been deduced is warranted, any one who is the least acquainted with medical science and practice will unhesitatingly deny and indignantly repudiate. That a lunatic may have desired to obtain possession of certain organs for some insane purpose is very possible, and the theory of the murdering fiend being a madman only derives confirmation from the information obtained by the coroner. But that the parts of the body carried off were wanted for any quasi-scientific publication, or any other more or less legitimate purpose, no one having any knowledge of medical science will for a moment believe. To say nothing of the utterly absurd notion of the part, or organ, being preserved in a particular way to accompany each copy of an intended publication, the facilities for obtaining such objects for any purpose of legitimate research, in any number, either here or in America, without having recourse to crime of any kind, are such as to render the suggestion made utterly untenable. There can be no analogy whatever with the atrocious crimes of Burke and Hare, the merest insinuation of which is a gross and unjustifiable calumny on the medical profession.

THE PIMLICO MYSTERY.—ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

A discovery was made in Southwark this morning which is supposed to have some connection with what is known as the Pimlico Mystery. Some time ago, it will be remembered, the arm of a woman, sharply cut off from the body, was found in the Thames at Pimlico, but all the efforts of the police to discover any other portions of the body were attended with no success. This morning, between seven and eight o'clock, a boy was passing the Blind School in the Lambeth-road. There is a garden attached to the school, enclosed by iron railways. Inside these railings the boy noticed a curiously shaped parcel lying on the grass. He fished it out, and found to his astonishment that it contained a woman's arm. It was somewhat decomposed, and had been placed in lime. The parcel was given over to the police, and the supposition is that the limb was cut from the same body as that which was found in the Thames at Pimlico.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE SCOTCH HOME RULERS.

Mr. Gladstone has written as follows to the treasurer of the Scottish Home Rule Association, explaining why he cannot contribute to the fund started at the recent conference:—

SIR,—Since replying to the intimations of the recent meeting sent me by the secretary of the Scottish Home Rule Association I have received your letter opening the question of a subscription from me to the fund of the association. I regret that I see what are to me two conclusive reasons against my compliance with the request. I do not think it would be my duty to take any part in the present initial stages of the question, and I am also of opinion that my doing so would tend rather to prevent than promote that unprejudiced consideration of the entire question which I do not doubt that you desire.—W. E. GLADSTONE.

ROYAL PRINCES AT IRISH EVICTIONS.

The *Freeman's Journal* to-day states that the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, with their son the Prince Frederick, Duke of Saxony, have visited the scene of the Vandeleur evictions. They were specially interested in Pat M'Grath's battered house, and the Duke and Duchess on leaving made presents to M'Grath's family, complimenting the son on the bravery of the defence of his home.

A BISHOP ON BAZAARS.

The Lichfield Diocesan Synod has been held this week. The Bishop condemned bazaars and fancy fairs for religious purposes, as producing a very demoralizing effect on the minds and consciences of the people. They were, he considered, calculated to make the laity forget their duty to give according to their means for religious purposes. He would not condemn a mere sale of work, but a bazaar, with its frequent concomitants, its frivolity and display, its sports and its follies, however successful it may be in raising money, was no fitting agency to employ in the service of the Church of God.

ROBBING AN M.P.—A COOL THIEF.

During the sitting yesterday of the Belfast Parliamentary Revision Sessions, Mr. M'Cartan, M.P. for South Down, stated that his overcoat, containing a packet of very important letters, had been stolen. Subsequently that gentleman informed the presiding barrister that he had received an anonymous communication intimating that the letters would be returned unopened, but that the coat would be kept.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PROFESSOR BALDWIN.

Professor Baldwin made his first descent in Scotland the other day on the new racecourse at Hamilton, and it was decidedly sensational. One flap of the parachute failed to expand properly, and he fell with alarming rapidity for a considerable distance, amid the fear of the spectators. But, to use his own words, he landed safely on the ground at the rate of 14 feet per second. Nevertheless the Professor had a narrow escape. He told his admirers that this was the first time in thirty-two descents that his parachute had failed to fully expand. He had utilized the sail in steering, and he added that if he had been without its aid he would never have made another parachute descent.

PREPARING FOR THEIR DISSOLUTION.

The Metropolitan Board of Works met to-day at noon. Mr. W. R. Selway, member of the Board for Newington, has the following motion down for discussion:—"That a concise history of the work of the Board from its establishment to the present time be prepared, to be carried out by a committee consisting of the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and three other members, in conjunction with the officers of the Board." Among the letters is one from the vestry of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, expressing their opinion, in connection with the inquiry before the Royal Commission, that the salary of the Chairman ought to cease forthwith, and the Board be dissolved at the earliest possible date.

A NOTEWORTHY MARRIAGE AND DEATH.

There has just passed away at Seaforth, near Liverpool (writes a correspondent), one Peter Stuart, a successful African merchant, who was the architect of his own fortune, who was at one time one of Garibaldi's most trusted friends in this country—he has left behind the blood-stained blanket in which the hero was wrapped after his serious wound at Aspromonte—while Orsini stood godfather to one of his children a few days before he threw the bomb at Paris intended to kill the Emperor and Empress. Mr. Peter Stuart was likewise an intimate ally of Kossuth and Mazzini.

Liverpool has, however, been more interested in the marriage of Mr. John Archibald Willox, editor and proprietor of the *Courier*, and Liverpool correspondent of the *Times*, with the widow of the late Mr. Thomas Cope, which took place quite unexpectedly this week at St. Luke's, Bold-street, the Archdeacon of Warrington tying the knot. In 1865 Mr. Willox made the acquaintance of the late Mr. Thomas Cope, and notwithstanding the divergency between them on political opinions, they became fast friends and spent their holidays often together. Mr. Willox was left one of Mr. Cope's executors, and shortly afterwards, elected a director of the company, to whom his shrewd business-like powers have been of great value. He has now married the widow, alike handsome and wealthy.

THE PARNELL INDEMNITY FUND.

It has been arranged to hold a meeting in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Wednesday next, to appoint a committee, with honorary treasurers and secretaries, to undertake the control and promotion of the Irish National Indemnity Fund now being raised to defray Mr. Parnell's expenses in connection with the Parnell Commission of Inquiry and Mr. Parnell's libel action in Scotland against the *Times*.

THE MAORI FOOTBALL TEAM IN LONDON.

Yesterday the football team from New Zealand arrived in London. The Orient steamer *Cuzco* reached Tilbury shortly after ten o'clock, but it was some two hours later before the players got to Fenchurch-street terminus. Here they were received by Mr. F. W. Burnand, on behalf of the Rugby Union, and Mr. W. J. Olivey, of the Surrey Union. The appearance of the team created a very favourable impression, and in physique they look an especially formidable lot of players. As we have already reported, the team comes to England under the auspices of the Rugby Union, while the expenses will be defrayed by several gentlemen in New Zealand. Of course the gate money will in some measure compensate the latter, but the affair altogether is purely a sporting tour. Their opening match is with Surrey next Wednesday.

THIS DAY'S RACING.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

PLATE of 100 gs. (Rowley Mile).—Banter (E. Martin) 1. Jolly Tar (M. Cannon), 2. Forest Dancer (T. Loates), 3. Also ran: Zampa (Acres), Midge (Wall), Lenwade (Blake), Greville (G. Chaloner). Betting: 2 to 1 agst Forest Dancer, 4 to 1 agst Greville, 9 to 2 agst Lenwade, 5 to 1 agst Banter, 10 to 1 agst Jolly Tar, 100 to 8 agst Zampa, 20 to 1 agst Midge.

BETTING ON THE COURSE BEFORE RACING.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.—5 to 1 agst Kenilworth (t), 8 to 1 agst Trayles (t), 10 to 1 agst Acme (off), 20 to 1 agst Corilha (t and off).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—1000 to 100 agst Mamia (t and off), 10 to 1 agst Danbydale (off), 100 to 7 agst Minting (t and off), 1000 to 40 agst Trayles (t), 1000 to 40 agst Sandal (t).

The Tzar and Tzarina, accompanied by the Tzarewitch and the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch, left Spala on Wednesday evening for the Caucasus.

The Home Rule Union van was at Finchingfield last night. There was a sympathetic audience and a successful meeting. Great Bardfield is the stopping place to-day.

Mr. O'Donnell states that Mr. Parnell has denied in a letter to his (Mr. O'Donnell's) solicitor that he ever under any circumstances spoke of collusion between the *Times* and Mr. O'Donnell, and that it never entered into his mind to bring such a charge against that gentleman.

A Penzance telegram states that the Dublin schooner *Arab* went ashore near the Lizard. The crew have been landed at Penzance.

The Preston town council yesterday determined to memorialize the Local Government Board for powers to borrow £130,000 for carrying out a scheme for the disposal of the sewage of the borough.

It is stated to be the intention of the poorer Jews of the metropolis, particularly those employed under the sweating system, to hold a synagogue parade, and to ask the Chief Rabbi to preach the sermon.

At miners' conferences held yesterday in Manchester and Glasgow it was resolved that notices should be given for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages.

The Christmas term of the Royal College of Music opened on Wednesday. Forty-three new pupils entered, making a net increase of thirty-one, and raising the whole number to 250.

At a meeting of the Allotments Association at Birmingham yesterday, Sir Walter Foster presiding, it was resolved to hold a series of agricultural conventions in different parts of England to discuss the actual position of the allotments question.

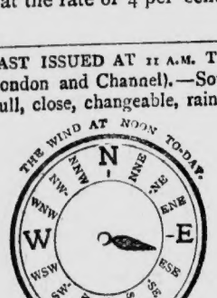
A prosecution for perjury has been instituted by the Crown against Daniel Goulding, ex-warder of Tullamore Prison, in respect of the evidence given by him before Mr. Coroner Rice at the inquest on the body of Mr. John Mandeville.

The directors of the Alagoas Railway Company (Limited) have declared the usual interim dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 13th of October.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-easterly and variable airs; dull, close, changeable, rain at times.

HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 6 h. 25 m. After. 6 h. 51 m.



Yesterday Noon to-day

Yesterday Noon to-day

SUN Rises 5h. 58m. Sets 5h. 43m.
MOON—Last Qr. C 28th, 8h. 30m. Mg.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, September 28, 1888.—Overcast, dull and damp.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS FIRM.

There is a strong demand for money in the open market this morning in connection with the payments on the Stock Exchange, and as much as 4 per cent. and upwards is freely paid for loans for the day in order to avoid going to the Bank of England, where advances have to be taken for seven days. The supply in the open market, however, is not nearly sufficient to meet all requirements, and consequently the Bank is doing a large business in loans. The discount rate is still quoted 3⅞ per cent. for three months' bank paper, more because of the shortness of loanable capital than of the number of bills offering. Rumours are still current of early withdrawals of gold for Russia as well as South America, and many operators are anticipating an advance in the Bank rate next week to 5 per cent.

The difficulty found in obtaining monetary accommodation has checked the speculative activity in the Stock Markets at the moment, and the tendency of prices is barely so good as it was at the opening. Consols and other Home Government Funds are fairly steady, and but little dealt in. The weather has had a somewhat adverse effect on prices in the Home Railway market, and several descriptions are lower, including Brighton Deferred and North Eastern. Hull and Barnsley stock, however, is a firm market, and though the quotation is ½ below the opening, it is still appreciably higher than last night. There is no feature of interest in the Foreign department, the variations being few and slight. Latest advices from Buenos Ayres report a fresh advance in the premium on gold to 47.25 per cent. American Railroad securities are all higher, in response to the firmness of the New York market, and the news of the settlement of the North-west rate question, it being notified that rates on all roads will be advanced from 40 cents to 60 cents on the 10th of October. Milwaukee shares show the chief advance, while Louisville and Nashville shares and Wabash descriptions have been largely bought. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have given way rather sharply, but Mexican Railway issues are better; Anglo-American Telegraph stocks are comparatively quiet, and Diamond and Copper Mining descriptions are dull.

Tenders for £50,000 Five per Cent. Debentures of the City of Hobart (Tasmania) were opened yesterday at the Bank of New South Wales, and amounted to £94,400, at prices ranging from the minimum of £108 to £116. Tenders at £110 10*s.* will receive 85 per cent. of the amount applied for, and those above that price in full. The average price obtained for the debentures is £110 13*s.* 9*d.*

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Hull and Barnsley 1, Metropolitan and District ¼, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛. *Declined*: Brighton Deferred and North Eastern ⅜, Midland, North British Preference and the Deferred ¼, Chatham Ordinary ⅛, the Preference ¼, Great Eastern, Great Western, North Western and Sheffield Deferred ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Peruvian 1872 1-16. *Declined*: French Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Egyptian Daira ¼, the Unified and Preference ⅛, Greek 1881 ¼, Uruguay ⅛, Hungarian Gold, and Mexican ⅛.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Milwaukee and St. Paul 2, Wabash Mortgage 1½, the Preference 1, Union Pacific ¾, Louisville and Nashville ⅝, Lake Shore and Norfolk and Western Preference ⅜, Central Pacific, New York Central, Erie shares, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage and Pennsylvania shares ¼, Denver Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Northern Pacific Preference and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ⅛. *Fallen*: Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Mexican Ordinary ⅝, the First and Second Preference ¼, and Nitrate shares ½. *Lower*: Grank Trunk Second Preference ½, the Guaranteed ½, the Third Preference ¼, the First Preference and Ordinary ⅛.

Anglo-American Telegraph Preference is up ¼, and Mysore Gold ⅛; but Kimberley Central shares are down ¼, De Beers ⅛, Montana and Rio Tinto 1-16, and Imperial Ottoman Bank shares 1-16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened steady, with a small demand. Probable sales 6,000 or 7,000. Prices on the spot are firm as also are futures. The following transactions are reported for delivery:—September, 63-6; September-October, 43-64; October-November, 31-64.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100¼	½
New Consols 2¾	97⅛	⅜
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅛	100
LocalLoan Stock	102	3
New 2½ per. Cent	94¼	¼
India 3½ per Cents	104¾	¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	71⅛	2
Egyptian Guar.	99¼	100¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	111	12
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101	2
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	110½	11
Liverpool	110½	11
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2
Do. Hard Dols.	70⅛	1
Do. Treasury	99	100
Austrian Gold	91	¾
Do. Silver	87	9
Brazilian 1875	103	4
B. Ayres 6p. c.	102	4
Do. Cedulas I.	64¼	5¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	92½	3½
Do. B.	91½	2
Egypt. State Dom.	101½	2
Do. Unified	84⅝	¼
Do. Preference	102½	¾
Do. Daira Sanieh	7⅜	⅛
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82½	3
Do. 4½p.c. Rnts	103½	4
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82½	3
Hung. Gold Rentes	81½	¼
Italian	95⅞	6⅛
Mexican Convertec	39¼	40
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	13¼	⅛
Do. 6 p.c.	16½	¼
Portuguese	61¼	½
Russian 1873	93⅜	⅝
Spanish 4 p. c.	75	3 16 5 16
Turkish 1854	100	2
Group 1	25¼	¼
Group 2	16⅛	⅜
Group 4	15⅛	½
4½ p. c. 1871	86	½
5 p. c. Defence	97¼	8¼
5 p. c. Priority	81	3
Uruguay Unified	75½	6
Virginia Funded	41	2
U.S. 4½ p.c.	103	10
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	121¼	15 xd
Great Eastern	71⅛	¼
Great Northern	117	18
Ditto A	103½	4½
Great Western	151¼	½
Hull and Barnsley	35	6
Lanc. and York	113¼	20¼
Brighton(Ordinary)	143	5
Do. A	131	¼
Chatham(Ordinary)	24½	¼
Do. Preference	103	½
North Western	170⅝	⅞
South Western	138	9
Manchester & Shef.	72	4
Do. A.	38½	9¼
Met. Consolidated	75¾	¼
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	35¾	¼
Midland	133⅝	⅜
North British Pref.	75¼	½
Do. Def.	52¼	½
North Eastern	160½	⅞
North Stafford	111½	12½
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	113¼	¼
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	60¼	½
Cen. Pacific Shares	36¼	¼
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	69½	70⅛
Denver & R. Grande	20⅛	⅜
Do. Pref.	54¼	5¼
Illinois Shares	122	2
Lake Shore	104⅞	5⅛
Ohio & Mississipp.	25¼	6¼
Louis. and Nash.	61⅛	2⅛
Mex. Cen. Bonds	63	½
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12¼	13¼
N. Y. Cen. Shares	112¾	¾
New York Ontario	17½	¾
Erie Shares	30¼	½
Do. Sec. Mort.	103⅛	4
Norfolk & West. Pref	58½	¾
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	43	½
North. Pacific Pref	62⅞	3⅛
Pennsylvania Sh.	57	½
Phil. and Read. St	26½	¾
Union Pacific Shares	63¼	¼
Wabash Preferred	28¼	¼
Do. Gen. Mort.	45⅝	6½
Grand Trunk Sh.	11⅜	⅛
Do. First Pref.	70½	⅜
Do. Second Pref	48	9¼
Do. Third Pref.	27⅛	8⅛
Do. Guaranteed	71½	2
Mexican Ordinary	50¼	1
Do. First Pref	123½	4
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	85½	3
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅛	¼
Varna 3 per cent.	7¼	⅛
Nitrate Railway	26	½
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133¼	14¼
City Bank	204½	1½
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	11¼	12
London and County	83¼	6¼
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7½
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bk. S. Afric	51	2
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	⅜	⅝
Mysore shares	3⅛	⅜
Ooregums	1⅞	¼
Cape Copper	5 11	16 13 16xd
Namaqua	3¼	4
Mason and Barry	12⅞	⅛
Rio Tinto	24	⅛
Montana Gt shares	1⅝	¼
De Beers	30¼	1
Kimberley Cent.	35¼	¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	48¼	9¼
Do. Pref.	81½	2
Brazilian Submarine	13⅛	⅜
Direct Unit. States	10⅛	⅝
Eastern	12¼	½
Ditto Extension	12⅛	13⅜
United Telephone	13¼	½
Globe Teleg. Trust	7⅞	¾
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om.	195	200
London Street	13	14
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17	18
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	261	6
New River, New	349	54
Sthwrk. & Vaughal	106	71
W. Middlesex	26,	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	230	4
Imp. Continental	210	13
South Metropolitan	306	11
Brush Elec. L(£4pd)	3¼	5⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8¼	⅜
Guinness and Co.	310	15
Hotchkiss	10¼	½
Bryant and May	12⅛	13½
Spratt's Patent	9⅞	10⅜
P. and O. Steam	65	8
Royal Mail Steam	64	7
Nat. Discount Co.	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	19½	20
Suez Canal	88¼	9¼
S. & W. Ind. Docks	23	5
London and St. K.	43	5

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE AT BARMOUTH.

The first established of these now universal gatherings through the influence of the late Mr. Henry Hoare, was opened yesterday at Barmouth. The Bishop presided, and in summing up the discussion on the desirability of increasing the home episcopate, he said that while he thought as time went on there would be a large increase, he was suspicious of great schemes without adequate means to maintain them, and he should deprecate any plan that would drive an English wedge between North and South Wales. A resolution was carried in favour of an increase of the episcopate, providing that the needs of Welsh-speaking districts were respected. Canon Thomas Williams read a paper on clergy pensions, in which he gave some instances of the poverty of the clergy. He said that even the richer livings when outgoings were paid were of comparatively small amount. Thus, of the revenues of Hawarden, of the nominal value of £3,000, the rector only has £600. He advocated a scheme of insurance and of poorer parishes being helped by richer ones. The Rev. T. Warren said that the real remedy for the present distress was the reorganization and consolidation of large charities, such as the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, which should retrench their expenditure and work on diocesan lines. Mr. Powell urged that the clergy must first help themselves before they can ask the laity to assist them, and advocated the plan of the Clergy Pension Institution. It is stated that the Bishop of St. Asaph is too ill to be able to think about his resignation.

LAND REFORMERS IN THE HIGHLAND CAPITAL.

The conference of delegates of Land Law Reform Associations in Scotland and England was resumed at Inverness yesterday morning, under the presidency of Dr. Clark, M.P., who spoke on the land question, and advocated an improvement of the Crofters Act, and the removal of restrictions which prevented the extension of holdings and giving of more land. Dr. R. Farquharson, M.P., advocated the extension of the Act to the lowlands of Scotland, and Sir G. Campbell spoke on fishermen's grievances. Mr. Ross Alness submitted a draft bill relating to the tenure of land in the Highlands of Scotland, which led to a warm discussion, but its lines were generally approved. Mr. Conybeare, M.P., spoke on mining royalties. A public demonstration was held in the evening, Dr. MacDonald, M.P., presiding, and resolutions were adopted in favour of the restoration of the land to the people, against coercion in Ireland, and in favour of Home Rule for Scotland.

REVELATIONS ABOUT BABY FARMING.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Isaac Arnold, aged six months, who died at Graveney-road, Tooting, on the 26th ult., was resumed at the Wandsworth town-hall yesterday, before Mr. Braxton Hicks, coroner, this being the case in which it was alleged that a Mrs. Jane Arnold, of Buckingham-street, Wolverton, had been concerned in trafficking in infants by means of advertisements. After several witnesses had been examined—

Mrs. Arnold was recalled. She said she first received a letter from Mrs. Bailey, the supposed mother of the deceased, about a week previous to the 22nd of August. She met her at Euston on the 22nd. When witness received the baby, Mrs. Bailey paid her £30 in notes. (On the last occasion she swore that she had not received any money with the child.) What did you do with the £30?—No answer. By the coroner: She had no idea what had become of Mrs. Bailey, who told her that she would be leaving Holloway when she got a situation. It was not true that she was at Bournemouth when she stated that she was. She had been worried to death. She went to 90, Windsor-road, Holloway, after the death of the child, and was surprised to learn that Mrs. Bailey had gone away. Mrs. Bailey had told her that she had another child which was being taken care of. Witness went to the registrar's office at Holloway, and learned that the deceased had been registered as "John Bailey, son of John Bailey, commercial traveller, and Elizabeth Bailey. E. Bailey, mother, and informant." In September, 1886, witness placed a female child three months' old out to nurse with a Mrs. Carter at 5s. a week, saying it was her mother's niece's child. The name of the child was Eva Muriel Grundy. Witness had previously left a child named Constance Hall with Mrs. Carter, who lives at Middleton Cheney, Nothamptonshire. Witness had two boys and a girl living with her, and they thought that she was their mother. Mrs. Carter now had charge of one of them, however. She refused to say to whom the children belonged. She also knew a Mrs. Meredith, to whom she had entrusted a child named Ernest William Arnold. She had not seen the child for two years. She did not know that a woman named Hayes, to whom she had entrusted the care of a child, was undergoing two years' hard labour.

The Coroner: Well, it is so; and yet you say that you know that all the children were well cared for.

Witness: I think it is a great shame.

The Coroner: So do I.

In reply to further questions witness admitted that she had sent two children to a Mr. Laurence, at Great Yarmouth. One child she sent as Ernest William Williamson, and the other as Matilda Florence Laurence Richardson. The correct name of the girl was Mary Ann Miller, and she was born at Blackheath. She received a premium of £10 with the boy, and £15 with the girl. She gave Mr. Laurence the whole of the £15. She would not say she was a philanthropist, but she had done a deal of good.

The coroner read a letter written by Mrs. Arnold to Mr. Laurence on August 15, in which she referred to "the old lady." Witness refused to say who she meant by "the old lady," saying that she did not mind if the coroner sent her to Wandsworth prison "now it had come to this." After this the case was again adjourned.

THE LATE MR. HENRY RICHARD'S WILL.

By his will, dated 14th August, 1885, with a codicil made on the 7th August, 1888, the late Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., who died on the 21st ult., at Treborth, Bangor, bequeathed £500 to his niece, Magdalen Evans, £200 each to eight other nephews and nieces, and £200, his furniture and household effects, and the income for her life of all his residuary estate, to his wife, Mrs. Augusta Matilda Richard, on whose decease legacies are to be paid of £1,500 to the testator's niece, Magdalen Evans, £400 to his niece, Mary Evans, £200 to the Society for the Preservation of Permanent and Universal Peace (known as the Peace Society), and £100 each to the University College of Wales at Aberystwith, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, at Cardiff, and the University College of North Wales, at Bangor. The ultimate residue of his property the testator devised and bequeathed in trust as to one moiety for the children of his late sister, Mrs. Mary Morris, and as to the other moiety for the children of his late sister, Mrs. Hannah Evans, the value of his personal estate being declared at £12,243 9s. 8d.

MR. DAVITT ON SOME OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENTS.

Mr. Michael Davitt, addressing a large meeting at Darwen last evening, said he could not help drawing a hopeful contrast between the enthusiasm exhibited by Lancashire men with the tone and feeling that characterized Mr. Chamberlain's meeting at Bradford and the big gathering of dukes and democrats at Nottingham on Wednesday. At Nottingham Mr. Chamberlain said that every Irish leader, from Mr. Parnell downwards, profited or was paid for his work in behalf of Ireland. He begged to stigmatize that statement as a deliberate falsehood. As one of Mr. Parnell's followers he challenged Mr. Chamberlain to say that he had ever received a salary or a penny from any organization or individual for any services he had rendered. But, supposing he had received reward, was there anything wrong in it or anything to be ashamed of? Did Mr. Chamberlain when a Cabinet Minister refuse to receive his salary? Mr. Chamberlain declared for the twentieth time that the Chicago Convention of 1886 was responsible for the Plan of Campaign, inasmuch as that movement was started by Mr. John Dillon either immediately before or immediately after the date of that convention. There was very little ground for Mr. Chamberlain's declaration. As one who attended and took a prominent part at that convention, he must say that he was astonished at the forgetfulness of past wrongs, and the gratitude shown to English delegates by the delegates on that occasion. But he did not wonder at the extraordinary statements of Mr. Chamberlain and his mixed friends, and he must add that if English and Irish Home Rulers would deal with the fundamental questions involved in Home Rule rather than waste time in criticising Mr. Chamberlain, the work of educating the English masses on the justice of Ireland's demand for Home Rule would make far greater progress. Mr. Chamberlain declared that the outrages in Kerry and elsewhere were directly or indirectly the result of the National League. That was a gross calumny. The National League had done more to restrain the people of Ireland under great provocation during the last six years than all the Coercion Acts of the last five and twenty years.

THE PRIEST AND THE BURGLARS.

A priest in St. Pancras has shown himself more than a match for a couple of burglars. The housebreakers were discovered in the sacristy of St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church, in Clarendon-square, by Father Ryan, and, finding themselves three to one, thought it an easy matter to overpower him. But, fortunately, the thieves had rushed out of the sacristy, and the priest found himself challenged to the combat in the spacious church, where there was a fair field for exertion. This exertion he put forth to such purpose that after a very brief interval, during which two of the men kissed the dust, the miscreants thought it desirable to take to their heels, one of them gaining only temporary freedom, however, and that by leaving half of his waistcoat in the hands of Mr. Ryan. The plucky clergyman pursued the vestless burglar and recaptured him just as the police came up. The burglars left their booty and a number of skeleton keys. The captured man, who is named George Jones, was remanded at Clerkenwell police-court yesterday.

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF AN INDIAN GIRL.

The summonses against Miss F. A. Pratt and Mr. Thomas Pankurst, taken out by the Misses Amelia and Louisa Campbell, of Dorset-street, W., for, on the 30th of July, taking away from them Pyra Rama, an Indian girl, and a summons against the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, the hon. secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for "harbouring" the girl knowing her to have been taken away, were in the list yesterday for further hearing. But when the case was called the parties did not appear, and Mr. Newton, solicitor for the complainants, asked to withdraw the summonses—a request which Mr. De Rutzen at once acceded to. It is understood that the Misses Campbell have given up all claim to the custody of the girl.

THE CANONBURY MURDER.

Henry Glennie, twenty-four, hot-water fitter, charged with the murder of Mrs. Wright, at Canonbury, some months back, was brought up at Clerkenwell police-court, on remand, yesterday. He was again remanded till to-day for the attendance of the magistrate who heard the case last week. It is understood that at the adjourned hearing the prisoner's solicitor will apply on behalf of the prisoner to have expunged from the depositions all the alleged incriminatory admissions of the prisoner, the contention being that after the decision of Mr. Justice A. S. Smith in Regina *v.* Gavin (15, Cox Reports, 646) questions put by the police to persons in their custody render the statements in answer thereto inadmissible in evidence against them.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.—The Austrian Emperor left Vienna yesterday for Felixdorf, near Wiener-Neustadt, to witness a series of experiments in shooting with the new explosive called "Ekrasite." Three batteries of heavy ordnance will be engaged in firing at certain earthworks, and the effect is expected to be something unprecedented. Moveable shrapnel screens—another Austrian invention—are also to be tried on this occasion.

THE POPE yesterday, in receiving 3,000 priests from various dioceses of Italy, protested in very energetic language against those clauses of the new Penal Code which are directed specially against the clergy. His Holiness also insisted upon the necessity of maintaining the real sovereignty of the Papacy, particularly at Rome. On Sunday next the Pope will celebrate mass in the Basilica of the Vatican, in the presence of the above-mentioned priests, and of some 5,000 others of the faithful.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—Three men, named Thomas Pennington, Joseph Platt, and Charles Hope, were yesterday erecting a chimney at Garswood Park Colliery, near Wigan, when, by the breaking of a scaffold-pole, part of the chimney fell, with a tremendous crash. Platt was hurled 90 feet to the ground, and instantaneously killed. Pennington caught against a wire rope, which cut off his right leg, and he was removed to the infirmary, where he lies in a precarious condition. The third man escaped unhurt, by clinging to the scaffolding which was erected inside the chimney.

A DUKE'S MINERAL RIGHTS.—An action affecting the mineral rights of the Duke of Westminster in Flintshire was heard at Holywell county court yesterday. The rector of Brynford was sued by the owner of surface land on Halkyn Mountain for £40 damages, for having sunk a lead ore mine, and raised a spoil bank on the plaintiff's field. The defendant had obtained a lease of the minerals from the Duke of Westminster, and it was contended that under an ancient patent grant from the Crown to his Grace's ancestors he was entitled by himself and leases to raise minerals from the land, and to commit the necessary damage and spoil without making any compensation. The case was adjourned for the production of the ancient patent grant.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

Prince Bismarck has replied to the Diary published in the *Deutsche Rundschau* in the form of the following representation to the Emperor, which we quote from the *Times*. It was published in last night's official *Gazette*:—

"Friedrichsruhe, Sept. 23, 1888.

"In obedience to your Majesty's commands" (be this noted) "I have the honour to make the following report with reference to the alleged diary of the late Emperor" (Frederick) "as published in the *Deutsche Rundschau*":—

HOW THE CROWN PRINCE WAS DISTRUSTED.

"I consider the diary in its present form not to be genuine. It is true that his Majesty the then Crown Prince in 1870 stood outside the sphere of political negotiations, and was therefore liable to be incompletely or inaccurately informed about many incidents. I possessed not the permission of the King to talk with his Royal Highness on esoteric questions of our policy, as his Majesty, on the one hand, dreaded the indiscreet revelations which might thus be made to the English Court, that was full of French sympathies, and, on the other, was apprehensive lest detriment might thus accrue to our relations with our German allies by reason of the far-reaching aims and the violence of the means which were recommended to his Royal Highness by political counsellors of doubtful ability. Thus the Crown Prince stood without the sphere of all business negotiations.

HOW THE DIARY MISREPRESENTS ME.

"Nevertheless, it is scarcely possible that, if the impressions which he received had been recorded daily, so many mistakes of fact and especially of time could have crept into his diary. It seems rather as if the daily notes themselves, or at least later additions to them, had originated with some one in the entourage of the Crown Prince. At the very beginning of the diary it is said that on the 13th of July, 1870, I looked upon peace as secured, and therefore wanted to return to Varzin, while as a matter of fact—which can be proved by documentary evidence—his Royal Highness already knew then that I regarded war as necessary, and was resolved only to go to Varzin after retiring from office if it were avoided; and his Royal Highness was at one with me about this, as appears from the alleged entry on the 15th July, where it is said that the Crown Prince completely agreed with me that peace and concession were already impossible.

AND THE OLD EMPEROR.

"Nor is it right that his Majesty the King had not much objection to the mobilization. His Majesty continued to believe, as the Crown Prince knew, that he could still preserve peace and spare the nation" (the calamity of) "war. His Majesty was in Brandenburg, and during the whole of the railway journey from there to Berlin withstood my advocacy of mobilization. But after hearing M. Ollivier's speech, which was read to him at the Berlin station and commanding it to be read to him a second time, he considered it as tantamount to a French declaration of war, and the King himself, without more ado, and *proprio motu*, decided to mobilize. It was then that the Crown Prince, who had already the day before agreed with me as to the necessity of a complete mobilization, put an end to all further wavering by announcing the Royal decision to the public—that is, to the officers present, with the words, 'Krieg, mobil.'

WHERE MY MEMORY DIFFERS FROM THE "DIARY."

"Further, judging from conversations which I then had with the Crown Prince, it is not possible for his Royal Highness to have foreseen after this war a pause in the era of battles and bloodshed" (as recorded under date of the 1st of August), "seeing that his Royal Highness shared the general conviction, and expressed it too, that whatever might be the issue of this war it would inaugurate a series of wars, and that a warlike century was inevitable.

"Again, it is impossible that the Crown Prince could have said that he had some difficulty in persuading the King to confer the Iron Cross on non-Prussians also, seeing that when at Versailles months afterwards I was repeatedly commissioned by the King to beg the Crown Prince himself to proceed with the conferring of the Iron Cross on non-Prussians, and did not at once find the Crown Prince inclined to do so, and that it required the repeated intervention of his Majesty to get the order attended to.

THE "DIARY" CALUMNIATES ITS ALLEGED AUTHOR.

"Especially remarkable in one's examination of the genuineness of the alleged diary is the chronological error implied in the statement that a lively discussion between the Crown Prince and me with reference to the future of Germany, and the relations of the Kaiser to his fellow Sovereigns, took place no earlier than at Versailles. This conversation between us had already been held at Donchery on the 3rd of September, and part of it even on previous occasions, several hours at a time, of which I only remember that we were on horseback, and therefore probably at Beaumont or Sedan. At Versailles there were no longer any discussions or differences of opinion" (expressed) "between his Royal Highness and me as to the future constitution of Germany. I may, I think, rather assume that his Royal Highness had by this time convinced himself that the line of the attainable marked out by me was the correct one, for on the few occasions when the future of Germany and the Kaiser question came up for discussion, in presence of both father and son (*beide höchste Herrschaften*), I enjoyed the agreement of his Royal Highness in combating the scruples of his Majesty The assertion of the diary that his Royal Highness could have thought of employing force against our allies, and of thus breaking the treaties which had been faithfully kept by them, and sealed with their very blood, is a calumniation of the deceased Prince. Such ideas, which are equally contemptible from the standpoint of honourable feeling and from that of policy, may have found advocates among the entourage of the Crown Prince, but they were too dishonourable to find an echo in his heart, and too clumsy to appeal to his political sense.

BLUNDERS THE CROWN PRINCE COULD NOT HAVE MADE.

"And just as little consonant with the facts is what is said in the diary with reference to my attitude to the Kaiser question in 1866, or to those of Infallibility, an Upper House, and Imperial Ministries. The Crown Prince never entertained the idea that Empire (Kaiserthum) would have been possible or profitable in 1866, knowing that a North German Kaiser might have passed for an Emperor, but would never have been an historic representative and instrument of the national regeneration of Germany. Similarly, the Upper House idea was disposed of by us at Donchery on the 3rd of September, the Crown Prince being convinced that the German Kings and Sovereigns would never be got to lend themselves to anything like the Prussian House of Lords (Herrenhaus).

"As for Infallibility, that is a question to which I was always indifferent. I regarded it as a false move on the part of the then Pope, and begged his Royal Highness to let this question alone, during the war at least. But an impression that I meant to take it up after the war can never have been gathered by his Royal Highness and entered in a diary that was written up daily.

"In one place" (under date September 1) "it is stated that his Majesty the King dictated to Count Hatzfeldt the draft of his reply to the letter of Napoleon. The Crown Prince was standing by when the King ordered me to draft the answer, and this rough draft was read out to the King for his Majesty's approval. Here, therefore, also, it is not credible that such a mistake could have occurred if the entries in the diary had been made daily.

THE DILEMMA OF THE PUBLISHERS OF THE DIARY.—I. IF GENUINE.

"In view of all this, I hold the diary, in the form in which it is published in the *Rundschau*, to be spurious. If it were genuine, it would, in my opinion, come under Article 92 of the Penal Code, which runs thus:—

"'Whoever wilfully makes public State secrets, or intelligence whereof the secret keeping is essential to the welfare of the German Empire,' &c.

"If there were any State secrets at all, they would primarily include the fact, if fact it was, that when the German Empire was in course of re-establishment, Kaiser Frederick advocated the idea of breaking faith and treaties with the South German States, and using force with them. A number of other passages, such as those recording the opinion of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince as to their Majesties the Kings of Bavaria and Würtemberg, and referring to the alleged intentions of the Prussian Government in the matter of Papal Infallibility, such passages, if true, would most unquestionably fall within the category of State secrets and intelligence of which the publication would imperil the existence and future of the German Empire, which to a great extent depends upon the unity of its Sovereigns; and, therefore, comes within the scope of Article 92 of the Penal Code.

II.—IF SPURIOUS.

"If the publication is held to be genuine, Article 92, sec. 1, applies to it. But if, as I assume it to be, the publication is a forgery, it will primarily, perhaps, come under Article 92, sec. 2. And if there are any legal doubts as to its applicability, then, apart from Article 189 referring to libellous assaults on the memory of deceased persons, I think there are other clauses which may form the basis of a judicial investigation whereby at least light may be thrown on the origin and aims of this publication, which forms a calumniation of the deceased Emperors Frederick and William. That this should be done is in the interest of your Majesty's two predecessors, whose memory forms a valuable possession of the people, and of the dynasty, that should be preserved from the disfiguring tendencies with which this anonymous publication, accomplished in the interest of revolution and domestic discord, is primarily directed *against the Emperor Frederick*.

"In this sense I respectfully pray your Majesty graciously to empower me to convey to the Minister of Justice your Majesty's commands to direct the Public Prosecutor to take criminal action against the *Deutsche Rundschau* and the authors of the publication complained of. "VON BISMARCK.

"To his Majesty the Emperor-King."

The foregoing document, as printed in the *Reichsanzeiger*, is preceded by a communication of Prince Bismarck to Dr. Friedberg, Minister of Justice, intimating that the Emperor had complied with the Chancellor's request, and begging him, the Minister, to act accordingly.

TRADE WITH SIBERIA AND PERSIA.

I am in a position (writes a Petersburg correspondent) to state that the Minister of Finance will not take into consideration the petition of Russian merchants assembled at Nijni Novgorod, in which he is requested to withdraw the commercial privileges promised to Captain Wiggins, and any other fearless mariners who like to do trade with Siberia, via Yeniseisk. It is different with regard to the other request of the same merchants respecting Persia. They are apprehensive that this market, which they have been for generations toiling to open up, and which the late changes in Batoum and the abolition of the Transcaucasian transit have made almost their own, will be snatched from them again by the cunning of "perfidious Albion." Hence they proposed to expend any amount of capital in constructing a railway line to Teheran, but they ask for a concession and a guarantee. They ask the Government to interfere and bring diplomatic pressure to bear on the Government of the Shah. And I am informed on good authority that the Minister has heard their prayer, and that strenuous efforts are being made to get the concession from the Shah. *Verbum sap.*

"BLUE STOCKINGS."

"I was very sorry to see," writes Dr. Murray, "that the writer of your late article on 'Blue Stockings' had not referred to the dictionary, but repeated the old errors, after I had taken so much trouble to give the facts, besides new errors of his own, such as identifying the decorous Mrs. Montague with Lady Mary Wortley! Ladies never wore blue stockings; but 'blue-stocking' was used contemptuously, from the days of the Barebones Parliament at least, for an assembly of gentlemen not in evening dress, with black silk stockings. Hence the 'Blue-stocking Club,' as Admiral Boscawen contemptuously called the meetings at Mrs. Montague's, &c., where evening dress was not required. And so the ladies who belonged to the 'Blue-stocking Club,' or 'coterie,' were 'blue-stocking ladies,' as those of the Primrose League are 'Primrose Dames,' or 'blue-stockingers,' which a generation later, when its origin was forgotten, was shortened to blue-stocking and blue, nicknames chiefly written up by Byron and others, who preferred plaything women, in the beginning of this century. What a really interesting article the writer might have made if he had only remembered that Blue-stocking begins with B; that the dictionary has dealt with all words to 'cars;' and that the man who writes about any word without first consulting it writes himself down a fool!"

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30,
A New Grand Spectacular Drama, entitled
THE ARMADA:
A Romance of 1588.
By HENRY HAMILTON and AUGUSTUS HARRIS.
MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY, October 6.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

TO-NIGHT at 9,
Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD.
LAST TWO NIGHTS and MATINEE of
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.
Preceded at 8 by LESBIA, Classical Comedy in One Act, by Mr. RICHARD DAVEY. Lesbia, Miss Beatrice Cameron.
MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW, at 2.
MONDAY NEXT, October 1, A PARISIAN ROMANCE. Mr. MANSFIELD as the BARON CHEVRIAL.—Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

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(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

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(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

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(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

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TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, will be performed (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare) an adaptation of LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, by SYDNEY GRUNDY, entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.0 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. NOTICE.—On and after Monday, October 1, the performance will commence at 8.15. MAMMA at 9. Doors open 7.45.

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SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30. THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—LAST TWO NIGHTS of THE MIKADO. — TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW. LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW (Saturday). On Monday and Tuesday in next week the Theatre will be closed.

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Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30,

A new Comic Opera entitled

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CARINA.

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At 8.30.
Music by JULIA WOLF.
Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN.
Musical Conductor, AUGUSTE VAN BIENE.
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CARINA.

TO-NIGHT,
At 8.30.
Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmot, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge.
Dresses by Mdme. Auguste and Miss Fisher.
Designs by Wilhelm.

CARINA.

TO-NIGHT,
at 8.30.
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Dresses by Alias.
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The Mystery of Cloomber.

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

"There is a scientific incredulity which surpasses in imbecility the obtuseness of the clodhopper."
BARON HELLENBACH.

CHAPTER XV.—(*Continued.*)

EITHER the bribe or the threat had the desired effect; for the fellow grabbed at the money with one hand while with the other he surrendered the leash which held the lurcher. Leaving him to retrace his steps, we continued to make our way into the utmost recesses of the great swamp. The tortuous path grew less and less defined as we proceeded, and was even covered in places with water; but the increasing excitement of the hound and the sight of the deep foot-marks in the mud stimulated us to push on. At last, after struggling through a grove of high bulrushes, we came on a spot the gloomy horror of which might have furnished Dante with a fresh terror for his Inferno.

The whole bog in this part appeared to have sunk in, forming a great funnel-shaped depression, which terminated in the centre in a circular rift or opening about forty paces in diameter. It was a whirlpool—a perfect maelstrom of mud, sloping down on every side to this silent and awful chasm. Clearly this was the spot which, under the name of the Hole of Cree, bore such a sinister reputation among the rustics. I could not wonder at its impressing their imagination, for a weirder or more gloomy scene, or one more worthy of the avenue which led to it, could not be conceived. The steps passed down the declivity which surrounded the abyss, and we followed them with a sinking feeling in our hearts, as we realized that this was the end of our search. A little way from the downward path was the return trail made by the feet of those who had come back from the chasm's edge. Our eyes fell upon these tracks at the same moment, and we each gave a cry of horror, and stood gazing speechlessly at them. For there, in those blurred footmarks, the whole drama was revealed. *Five had gone down, but only three had returned.*

None shall ever know the details of that strange tragedy. There was no mark of struggle or sign of attempt at escape. We knelt at the edge of the hole and endeavoured to pierce the unfathomable gloom which shrouded it. A faint, sickly exhalation seemed to rise from its depths, and there was a distant hurrying, clattering sound as of waters in the bowels of the earth. A great stone lay embedded in the mud, and this I hurled over, but we never heard thud or splash to show that it had reached the bottom. As we hung over the noisome chasm a sound did at last rise to our ears out of its murky depths. High, clear, and throbbing, it tinkled for an instant out of the abyss, to be succeeded by the same deadly stillness which had preceded it. I do not wish to appear to be superstitious, or to put down to extraordinary causes that which may have a natural explanation. That one keen note may have been some strange water sound produced far down in the bowels of the earth. It may have been that or it may have been that sinister bell of which I had heard so much. Be this as it may, it was the only sign that rose to us from the last terrible resting-place of the two who had paid the debt which had so long been owing.

We joined our voices in a call with the unreasoning obstinacy with which men will cling to hope, but no answer came back to us save a thousand hollow reverberations from the depths beneath. Foot-sore and heart-sick, we retraced our steps and climbed the slimy slope once more.

"FIVE HAD GONE DOWN, BUT ONLY THREE HAD RETURNED."

"What shall we do, Mordaunt?" I asked, in a subdued voice. "We can but pray that their souls may rest in peace."

Young Heatherstone looked at me with flashing eyes. "This may be all according to occult laws," he cried, "but we shall see what the laws of England have to say upon it. I suppose a chela may be hanged as well as any other man. It may not be too late yet to run them down. Here, good dog, good dog—here!" He pulled the hound over and set it on the track of the three men. The creature sniffed at it once or twice, and then, falling upon its stomach, with bristling hair and protruding tongue, it lay shivering and trembling, a very embodiment of canine terror.

"You see," I said, "it is no use contending against those who have powers at their command which we cannot even give a name to. There is nothing for it but to accept the inevitable, and to hope that these poor men may meet with some compensation in another world for all that they have suffered in this."

"And be free from all devil religions and their murderous worshippers!" Mordaunt, cried furiously.

Justice compelled me to acknowledge in my own heart that the murderous spirit had been set on foot by the Christian before it was taken up by the Buddhists, but I forebore to remark upon it for fear of irritating my companion. For a long time I could not draw him away from the scene of his father's death, but at last by repeated arguments and reasonings I succeeded in making him realize how useless and unprofitable any further efforts on our part must necessarily prove, and in inducing him to return with me to Cloomber. Oh! the wearisome, tedious journey! It had seemed long enough when we had some slight flicker of hope, or at least of expectation, before us, but now that our worst fears were fulfilled it appeared interminable. We picked up our peasant guide at the outskirts of the marsh, and having restored his dog we let him find his own way home, without telling him anything of the results of our expedition. We ourselves plodded all day over the moors with heavy feet and heavier hearts until we saw the ill-omened tower of Cloomber, and at last, as the sun was setting, found ourselves once more beneath its roof.

There is no need for me to enter into further details, or to describe the grief which our tidings conveyed to mother and to daughter. Their long expectation of some calamity was not sufficient to prepare them for the terrible reality. For weeks my poor Gabrielle hovered between life and death, and though she came round at last, thanks to the nursing of my sister and the professional skill of Dr. John Easterling, of Stranraer, she has never to this day entirely recovered her former vigour. Mordaunt, too, suffered much for some time, and it was only after our removal to Edinburgh that he rallied from the shock which he had undergone. As to poor Mrs. Heatherstone, neither medical attention nor change of air can ever have a permanent effect upon her. Slowly and surely, but very placidly, she has declined in health and strength, until it is evident that in a very few weeks at the most she will have rejoined her husband, and restored to him the one thing which he must have grudged to leave behind.

The Laird of Branksome came home from Italy restored in health, with the result that we were compelled to return once more to Edinburgh. The change was agreeable to us, for recent events had cast a cloud over our country life and had surrounded us with unpleasant associations. Besides, a highly honourable and remunerative appointment in connection with the University library had become vacant, and had, through the kindness of the late Sir Alexander Grant, been offered to my father, who, as may be imagined, lost no time in accepting so congenial a post. In this way we came back to Edinburgh very much more important people than we left it, and with no further reason to be uneasy about the details of housekeeping. But, in truth, the old household has been dissolved, for I have been married forsome months to my dear Gabrielle, and Esther is to become Mrs. Heatherstone upon the 23rd of the month. If she makes him as good a wife as his sister has made to me, we may both set ourselves down as fortunate men.

These mere domestic episodes are, as I have already explained, introduced only because I cannot avoid alluding to them. My object in drawing up this statement and publishing the evidence which corroborates it was certainly not to parade my private affairs before the public, but to leave on record an authentic narrative of a most remarkable series of events. This I have endeavoured to do in as methodical a manner as possible, exaggerating nothing and suppres ing nothing. The reader has now the evidence before him, and can form his own opinions unaided by me as to the causes of the disappearance and death of Rufus Smith and of John Berthier Heatherstone, V.C., C.B.

There is only one point which is still dark to me. Why the Chelas of Ghoolab Shah should have removed their victims to the desolate Hole of Cree instead of taking their lives at Cloomber is, I confess, a mystery to me. In dealing with occult laws, however, we must allow for our own complete ignorance of the subject. Did we know more we might see that there was some analogy between that foul bog and the sacrilege which had been committed, and that their ritual and customs demanded that just such a death was the one appropriate to the crime. On this point I should be sorry to be dogmatic, but at least we must allow that the Buddhist priests must have had some very good

pause for the course of action which they so deliberately carried out.

Months afterwards I saw a short paragraph in the *Star of India* announcing that three eminent Buddhists—Lal Hoomi, Mowdar Khan, and Ram Singh—had just returned in the steamship *Deccan* from a short trip to Europe. The very next item was devoted to an account of the life and services of Major-General Heatherstone, "who has lately disappeared from his country house in Wigtownshire, and who, there is too much reason to fear, has been drowned." I wonder if by chance there was any other human eye but mine which traced a connection between these paragraphs. I never showed them to my wife or to Mordaunt, and they will only know of their existence when they read these pages.

I don't know that there is any other point which needs clearing up. The intelligent reader will have already seen the reasons for the General's fear of dark faces, of wandering men (not knowing how his pursuers might come after him), of visitors (from the same cause and because his hateful bell was liable to sound at all times). His broken s'eep led him to wander about the house at night, and the lamps which he burned in every room were no doubt to prevent his imagination from peopling the darkness with terrors. Lastly, his elaborate precautions were, as he has himself explained, rather the result of a feverish desire to do something than in the expectation that he could really ward off his fate.

Science will tell you that there are no such powers as those claimed by the Eastern mystics. I, John Fothergill West, can confidently answer that science is wrong, and invite the reader's attention to that pithy, if disrespectful, aphorism of Baron Hellenbach's which I have placed at the heading of my narrative. For what is science? Science is the consensus of opinion of scientific men, and history has shown that it is slow to accept a truth. Science sneered at Newton for twenty years. Science proved mathematically that an iron ship could not swim, and science declared that a steamship could not cross the Atlantic. Like Goethe's Mephistopheles our wise Professor's forte is to "stets verneinen." Thomas Didymus is, to use his own jargon, his prototype. Let him learn that if he will but cease to believe in the infallibility of his own methods, and will look to the east, from which all great movements come, he will find there a school of Philosophers and of savants who, working on different lines from his own, are many thousand years ahead of him in all the essentials of knowledge.

(To be continued.)

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